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Italy Ministers Hold Emergency Economic Talks

By Paul Hoffman

ROME, June 7 (NYT).—Premier Mariano Rumor and his key ministers met today to discuss measures to avert off national bankruptcy.

There was talk at stock exchanges and banks in Rome, Milan and Turin that the government may devalue the lira by at least percent soon—maybe tomorrow—as a means of overcoming the country's rapidly worsening financial and foreign trade position.

At the same time, newspapers and politicians speculated that the government, the nation's 36th since the fall of Fascism, may collapse under the mounting economic and social pressures.

Devaluation rumors have increased recently. Early this week, officials denied that the lira was about to be formally devalued, but this was dismissed as a routine public statement.

Austerity Package
The government is known to be considering an austerity package, including increased taxes, to raise new revenue and curb consumption. The price of gasoline is expected to rise soon from \$1.50 for a gallon of premium grade to \$1.70.

Foreign Minister Antonio Giolitti, a Socialist, told his party's leadership last night that Italy's financial plight was "dramatic." Other top officials are using similar language to warn the nation it is nearly bankrupt.

Italian Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that current restrictions on imports are not having the desired effect and suggested that the measure be tightened.

Mr. Matteotti said that despite the controls, which have angered Italy's trading partners in the Common Market, imports of consumer goods and meat have maintained previous levels or even increased.

He said talks should now be held with the EEC concerning more stringent controls. Story Page 11.

Italy's foreign payments deficit is running at more than \$1 billion a month. The figure, indicating the difference between money flowing out to pay for goods and services bought abroad and the earnings from what Italy exports to other nations, is unprecedented for this country.

Furthermore, Italy has the largest foreign debt among all major industrial nations.

Guido Carli, head of the Bank of Italy, disclosed that Italy has borrowed \$10.5 billion abroad during the last two years and that it now has to pay \$700 million a year in interest alone. He made it plain that Italy's credit is all but exhausted.

Gold Holdings
Mr. Carli pointed out that the central bank is holding more than 2,500 tons of gold. Its value at the official rate, nearly \$3.5 billion, would jump to more than \$16 billion at present, gold prices on the free market, a reserve that might tide Italy over its present difficulties.

Italy has suggested to other Western nations and to the International Monetary Fund that it be authorized to revalue a part of its gold holdings. The problem will be discussed when central bank chiefs meet in Washington next week.

The European Economic Community also is considering how the crisis was to a great extent, but by no means exclusively, caused by the enormously increased cost of crude oil. The bank governor's statement also criticized government inefficiency, public spending and organized labor.

The government has for more

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Panovs Reportedly Granted Exit Visas

MOSCOW, June 7 (UPI).—Ballet dancer Valery Panov and his ballerina wife, Galina, have both been granted exit visas to emigrate to Israel, Soviet sources said today.

Neither Mr. Panov, the leading dancer of Leningrad's Kirov Ballet until he applied to emigrate more than two years ago, nor his 24-year-old wife could be reached immediately for comment. He is recovering in Minsk hospital from food poisoning. She is in Leningrad, but their telephone has been cut off for months. Mr. Panov is a Jew but his wife is not.

The action followed a personal appeal yesterday by British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to allow the Panovs to emigrate before the Bolshoi Ballet begins a tour in Britain next week.

Boycott Threat
Many of Britain's theatrical figures, including Lord Olivier, Dame Peggy Ashcroft and Sir Frederick Ashton, said today they would boycott the Bolshoi Ballet tour to protest the treatment of the Panovs.

London's Actors' Equity has also demanded that the Bolshoi be banned from performing unless the couple was allowed to leave.

In the last few years numerous Jewish groups and organizations in the West have held demonstrations and sent petitions to Soviet authorities on behalf of the Panovs.

Many political leaders, intellectuals and other well-known persons have written letters to the Kremlin leadership as well, but these have been rejected.

The Soviet sources denied that



Valery and Galina Panov in Leningrad this year.

the decision was a result of Western pressure and said that the visas had been ready and waiting in the Leningrad visa office for several days. They said they only needed to be picked up and the Panovs could leave whenever they wished.

Mr. Panov, 35, was dropped from the Kirov when he applied

to emigrate in March, 1972. Last December, the authorities gave him a visa to go but refused to give one to his wife. They said that her mother refused to sign the necessary papers. He refused to go without his wife, a ballerina who was demoted to the Kirov's corps de ballet when he applied to leave. She

quit in protest and is now expediting their first child.

The sources declined to comment today on the mother's objections, but indicated that she had been overruled by the authorities.

Throughout their 25-month struggle, the Panovs continued to exercise at an improvised ballet bar in their cramped Leningrad apartment. He was not allowed to work, was jailed twice for allegedly spitting at policemen and was threatened with being declared a parasite of the state. Last month, he was stripped of his title of Honored Artist of the U.S.S.R.

Teacher Asks Asylum

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Prof. Boris Fedkin, a 36-year-old Russian, has asked for asylum in the United States, the U.S. Embassy here said today. He had been reported missing Tuesday in Osaka.

The embassy said Prof. Fedkin's request has been forwarded to Washington, where it is under consideration. No further details were available.

The professor, a Leningrad University graduate, has been teaching Russian at the Osaka University of Foreign Studies since May, 1972, under a Japanese-Soviet cultural exchange program. His assignment was to expire in August.

The police said his wife, Anna, 24, is in the custody of the Soviet consular authorities.

The newspaper Asahi, quoting the police, said Mrs. Fedkin was opposed to following her husband to the United States. The Soviet Embassy in Tokyo declined comment.

Kleindienst Gets Jail Term, Fine; Both Suspended

By Anthony Ripley

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Former Attorney General Richard Kleindienst, weeping openly, today received a suspended sentence of a month in prison and a \$100 fine for misleading a Senate committee that was investigating the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. case.

Chief U.S. District Judge George Hart Jr. ordered the suspended sentence and placed Kleindienst on one month's unsupervised probation. He said that Kleindienst was a man of "highest integrity," but one who has "a heart that is too loyal."

Kleindienst, 50, turned from the judge's bench, eyes wet, and left the courtroom immediately. He later told reporters gathered outside the courthouse that he had never lied to the Senate Judiciary Committee and that the ITT matter had been properly handled by the Justice Department.

'In My Heart'

"As I stand here today, I never felt in my heart that I perjured myself," Kleindienst said.

He pleaded guilty on May 16 to a misdemeanor charge of refusing to answer questions put to him by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee in March and April, 1972.

Kleindienst did, in fact, answer the questions involved in his indictment. However, subsequent events indicated he had failed to tell the truth.

The logic of the charge drawn by special Watergate prosecutor Leon Jaworski was that, because Kleindienst had failed to answer "accurately," he had not answered the questions.

Mr. Jaworski's move, which he discussed with former special prosecutor Archibald Cox, has brought him considerable criticism and ignited a major internal explosion on the special prosecutor's staff. Three lawyers working on the ITT investigation quit.

Judge Hart said Kleindienst would have brought "great credit" on himself had he answered questions accurately but that such action might have brought "discredit on another individual."

Speaking to reporters later, Kleindienst said he was "very humbled and very flattered" at Judge Hart's remarks.

He said he had done his duty as he saw it "and here I am today."

Pressed on why he had not told the senators the truth about the telephone call from President Nixon ordering him to drop the appeal of the ITT anti-trust case, he stated:

"The direct question was never put to me."

A Response
On March 8, 1972, in response to a question from a Senate Judiciary Committee member, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., Kleindienst stated:

"In the discharge of my responsibilities as the acting attorney general in these [ITT] cases, I was not interfered with by anybody at the White House. I was not pressured. I was not directed."

Kleindienst acknowledged when he cutered the guilty plea that "I was less than candid" with the committee "because I viewed the President's order as ill-conceived, quickly retracted, in my opinion privileged and, in any event, not the focus of the committee's inquiry."

But, he said, "I was wrong... and I sincerely regret it."

Nixon Vowed to Suspend Undicted Co-Conspirators

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—According to White House transcript, President Nixon said more than a year ago that any administration official named as an undicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up would be suspended immediately.

The White House confirmed yesterday that a federal grand jury has named the President as an undicted co-conspirator.

Mr. Nixon was discussing the Watergate investigation with Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen on April 17, 1973, when the possibility that members of his staff would be indicted came up.

According to the White House transcript of the conversation, Mr. Nixon asked Mr. Petersen to explain what was meant by undicted co-conspirator.

Mr. Petersen: That just means that for one reason or another we don't want to charge them at the time. For example, I am indicted—you're named as an undicted co-conspirator. You are just as guilty as I am, but you are a witness—we are not going to prosecute you.

Mr. Nixon: I need to know that because... [inaudible].

Mr. Petersen: But all those people that we name—we propose to name only to the extent that we feel we can corroborate. The one thing we can't afford to do is to name, for example, John Mitchell and then come up six months later without enough evidence to nail him.

Mr. Nixon: Or for that matter [John] Ehrlichman, Mr. Petersen: That's right. Mr. Nixon: Or [H.R.] Haldeman or anybody else. Mr. Petersen: That's right.

Mr. Nixon: In other words, you are going to put in there people you know you can indict. Mr. Petersen: That's right.

Mr. Nixon: Well then I'll [inaudible]—I can consider that a charge? Mr. Petersen: That's right.

Mr. Nixon: That's right—in other words, if they're in that I would then say—anybody that was an undicted co-conspirator would then be immediately put on leave.

Kissinger Wins Some Ground In Senate Over Soviet Trade

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, June 7 (WP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger today won strong support in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for giving tariff and trade concessions to the Soviet Union despite its restrictive emigration policies.

During a hearing on the foreign aid bill, Sen. George Aiken, R-Vt., and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., voiced support for the administration's request to extend most-favored-nation tariff treatment to the Soviet Union, a measure not in the aid bill but one that has become highly controversial.

A large majority of the Senate, led by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., has sponsored a trade bill amendment to withhold the status unless the Soviet Union stops restricting emigration and harassing those applying to leave.

Mr. Kissinger said that the rate of emigration had jumped from 400 during 1969 to 35,000 in 1973. But he said this rate has been cut by 25 percent.

"It is my belief," Mr. Kissinger said, "that those concerned with Soviet emigration should now be working on a reformulation" of the trade bill amendment. The goal, he said, should be to get some assurances that would lead to a relaxation of Soviet restrictions.

Burmese Strike Ends After Regime Acts
RANGOON, Burma, June 7 (Reuters).—Workers today called off strikes protesting soaring food prices and lack of job security after the government banned all meetings and closed Burma's schools indefinitely.

The strike-run radio broadcast an official announcement last night saying that the month-long ban was imposed because of strikes, demonstrations and inflammatory speeches in the Rangoon area during the last few days, which it said endangered the capital's security.

On this, as on a number of other issues such as aid to Greece and the situation in Korea and on questions raised on strategy, Mr. Kissinger had to defer answers. Customarily, he is fully briefed on all questions, but because of his long absence in the Middle East, he has apparently not had time.

Just as Mr. Kissinger started to deliver his prepared remarks, several young demonstrators stood up and protested the U.S. role in Vietnam. Each was led out as he spoke. None offered any resistance.

Israeli Example
Impelled by apparent failures of Israeli tactical intelligence during the October war, American officials have decided to place greater emphasis on relaying information on the deployment of opponent forces to field command.

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Antonio de Spínola

Saigon Lifts Restrictions On Truce Unit

SAIGON, June 7 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government announced today that it was restoring diplomatic privileges and telephone links to the Viet Cong delegation in Saigon in hopes of getting the stalled cease-fire talks going again. They also hope that the search for bodies of more than 1,000 Americans missing in the Vietnam war can also be resumed.

Charging the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong with intensified cease-fire violations, the Saigon government in mid-April cut off the Viet Cong delegations weekly flights to its headquarters at Loc Ninh. Its news conference in Saigon and the telephone links to its Saigon headquarters.

Viet Cong Walkout
On May 10, the Viet Cong retaliated by walking out of the Two-Party Joint Military Commission. On May 30, the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese walked out of the Four-Party Joint Military Team, forcing suspension of the search for the missing Americans.

Brig. Gen. Phan Hoa Hiep, chief of the South Vietnamese delegation to the joint commission, said he was lifting the restrictions to "test and challenge the Communists' goodwill to talk peace seriously and to break the deadlock."

He denied that his action was related to the drive in the U.S. Congress to reduce the amounts of military and economic aid for South Vietnam requested by the Nixon administration.

Meanwhile South Vietnamese pilots dropped tons of bombs on North Vietnamese positions 25 miles north of Saigon today as hard fighting for control of the Ben Cat area continued for the 22nd day.

Military sources said A-1 Sky- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

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Colby Is Transforming CIA, Subduing Its Covert Operations

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).—Braised by the politics of the Vietnam conflict and the Watergate affair, its influence in the White House broken by de facto, the Central Intelligence Agency is undergoing a major transformation.

The covert operations that once involved mercenary armies in Laos and Laos, America and United States governments in Laos and Guatemala are now being subordinated.

The weightiest body in the bureaucracy, the Board of National Estimates, a kind of federal court of intelligence, has been abolished.

Under its director, William Colby, some of the agency's functions and priorities have been shifted, with differing results.

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Home Office Announces

IRA's Price Sisters Abandon Hunger Strike in British Jail

LONDON, June 7 (Reuters).—The two Price sisters, confessed Irish Republican guerrillas who have been on a hunger strike since November, have ended their fast, the Home Office said tonight.

The girls, Dolours, 23, and Marion, 20, had refused to eat since they were jailed for life for

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raiders and F-5 jets flew 60 strikes in an area west of Ben Cat. The pilots asserted they killed 30 North Vietnamese and destroyed seven anti-aircraft guns, a tank and four ammunition storage areas, the sources said.

In Cambodia, Khmer Rouge guerrillas fired rockets into Phnom Penh for the second day in succession, killing a civilian and wounding four. Two 107-mm rockets tore through the roof of an apartment building near the crowded Old Market, causing extensive damage.

More than 20 rockets have hit the Cambodian capital in the last two weeks, killing 18 persons and wounding 41, Phnom Penh had not been shelled since February. On the political front, two more cabinet ministers handed in their resignations, reliable government sources said.

But they said President Lon Nol did not immediately take action on the resignation letters of Minister of Public Health Sok Heang Sun and Minister of Industry Duong Sareth.

Four other ministers of the 15-man cabinet of Premier Lon Nol handed in their resignations Tuesday but President Lon Nol also has not acted on them. He reportedly is hoping that he can avoid a major political crisis.

Giscard Resigns As Town's Mayor

PARIS, June 7 (Reuters).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has resigned as mayor of the little town of Chamalières, in central France, but has broken with tradition by announcing that he will remain on the town council. He owns a chateau near the town.

He explained in a letter to local authorities that he was staying on the council "to demonstrate my friendship to my colleagues, who have shown me so much affection and understanding." It is customary for a French president to resign all other public and private positions.

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their part in car bombings which injured 230 persons in London last year.

They recently refused the minimum cooperation necessary for forced feeding and, earlier today, were officially reported to be "weaker and generally in a rather tired condition."

The Irish Republican Army had threatened dire consequences if the girls died of starvation.

A one-paragraph statement from the Home Office said the sisters had decided to end their fast "after further consideration of the statement issued by the home secretary on Saturday, June 1, and discussions with their family."

In last weekend's statement, Home Secretary Roy Jenkins said he would not be forced into a decision to transfer the girls to a Northern Ireland prison, as they were demanding, by threats or intimidation "however harrowing the consequences."

But he made it clear that he would, if the threats were removed, consider sending them to Northern Ireland at some future date to serve the rest of their sentences.

IRA Man Seized

BELFAST, June 7 (UPI).—British soldiers arrested a senior officer of the Provisional Irish Republican Army late yesterday and took important documents from him, security sources said today.

Tommy Reilly, an explosives expert, was the seventh Provisional leader to be detained in the last two months.

The sources said he surrendered without a fight when troops raided a bar where he was drinking near the city's Catholic section of Belfast.

Police and an army spokesman confirmed the arrest but refused to give details about Mr. Reilly, who, the sources said, "was an officer of the Belfast Brigade of the Provisionals."

The sources said troops found documents on Mr. Reilly pinpointing the location of IRA arms dumps in Belfast and mapping future IRA plans.

A week ago, Thomas Magee, identified as the quartermaster who supplied arms and ammunition to the Belfast Provisionals, was arrested here in circumstances similar to those of Mr. Reilly's detention. The security sources said both men may have been given away by an informer.

The Provisionals said last month that they were combining their ranks for a spy after an army raid May 10 in which soldiers found what they said was the Belfast Brigade's headquarters.

Army units patrolled streets throughout the city in unusually large numbers today following a night of bombings. There were two explosions in Belfast and one in Kircubbin, 20 miles to the south.

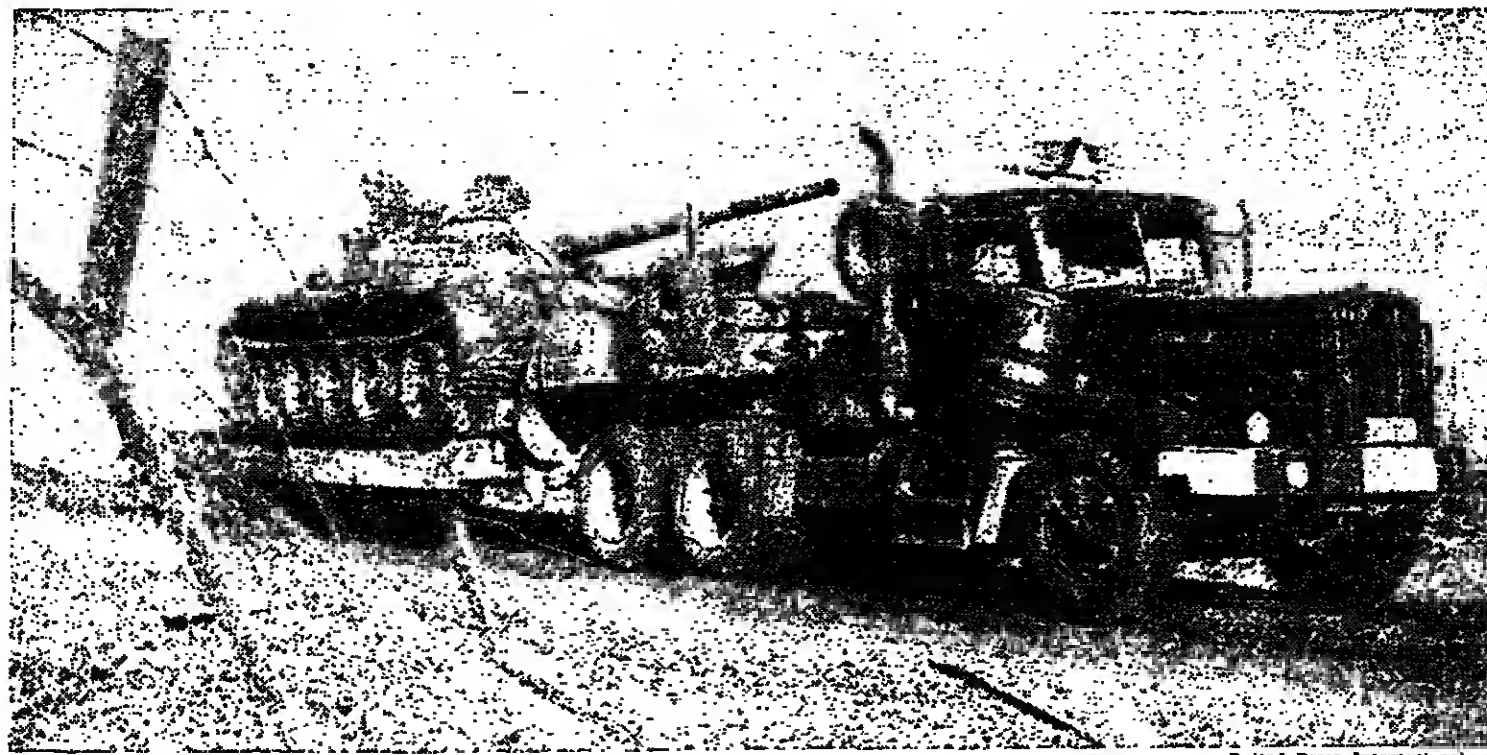
The only injury in the blasts was a gunshot wound in the leg suffered by a man who stumbled across three men planting one of the Belfast bombs, police said.

Irish Kidnapping

DUBLIN, June 7 (UPI).—Senior police officials said today that they know the identity of the kidnappers of the earl and indicated that they are desperate men capable of killing the elderly Protestant couple.

"We are satisfied that we have put together specific descriptions of the men," Chief Superintendent Patrick Carey said, "We now know who we are looking for."

Another police source said they knew the names of the three men who pistol-whipped servants during a raid in search of weapons at the Donoughmore's. "It is customary for a French president to resign all other public and private positions."



CLEANING UP AND OUT—An Israeli truck loaded with a damaged Soviet-made Syrian T-34 tank rolls past the chain link fence marking the 1967 cease-fire line in the

Golan Heights. An Israeli Army spokesman said that Israeli units were continuing to move out of the salient captured by them during the early days of the October war.

Both Sides Cite Abuses

Syrian, Israeli POW's Charge Maltreatment

From Wire Dispatches
PARIS, June 7 (UPI).—Syrian and Israeli prisoners of war, repatriated yesterday under the troops separation accord, exchanged charges today of maltreatment during their imprisonment.

Israeli prisoners said they were beaten with rubber hoses, underfed and kept for days at a time with sacks over their heads. Syrian prisoners said Israeli officials had treated them badly and neglected to give them proper medical treatment.

"Though we treated Israeli POWs with every possible care, the Israelis inflicted psychological torture on captured Syrian wounded, through wrong or insufficient medical treatment," said Col. Iskander Nabra Yazagi, the doctor in charge of Kaana Military Hospital, 20 miles south of Damascus.

Dr. Yazagi was addressing a group of foreign and Syrian newsmen who visited the hospital on a government trip to interview some of the Syrian POWs who returned yesterday and entered hospitals for treatment and further examination.

"One hundred and twenty out of the total of 362 POWs repatriated yesterday will need further treatment and operations to correct the negligence of Israeli doctors."

"Twenty of them should have been returned during the first exchange of wounded POWs last week as they are still hospital cases," Dr. Yazagi added.

The Syrian ex-POWs and their wives were handcuffed, blindfolded, beaten and kicked during their first days of captivity. They also charged they were placed in small cells for up to three weeks during periods of intense interrogation.

In Tel Aviv Lt. Amos Levinberg said: "I was kept in a cell alone for four months. The Syrians questioned me nearly every day, sometimes three times a day. Each time they hit me with a rubber pipe. And every time I left the cell they put the sack over my head."

Held for 8 Months
Most Israeli ex-prisoners who were interviewed separately at their homes told a similar story of mistreatment at the beginning of their eight-month imprisonment in a Damascus jail, then an improvement of conditions when the negotiations ended.

"I wouldn't say that we were tortured," Gideon Arniel told a newsmen shortly after returning to his home in Haifa. "I was able to stand up to the physical punishment," the Israeli arman said. "Maybe they tortured other prisoners, I don't know."

Israel also claimed at least 42 Israeli were killed after their capture. Syria said its soldiers were tortured in Israeli prisons, but Israel denied the claims and said the Arab prisoners were treated better than captured by international law.

David Verman an Israeli who was captured after holding out in a bunker for a week on Mount Hermon, said the POWs were given only a half loaf of bread and some potatoes each during their first weeks of imprisonment. The Israeli said the Israeli kept his hands tied and has heard nothing for 10 straight days.

Arman Arniel also said the prisoners were given nearly daily lectures by Syrian military and civilian officials usually concerning the rights of the Palestinians to return to their land.

"But it was not brainwashing. At first we only listened, but after the Red Cross started to come in to feed us, we were allowed to speak," the Israeli said. Several weeks after their capture the prisoners said they were moved into larger cells sleeping about 20 and were given beds for the first time.

The prison guard treated them

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manders in West Germany and South Korea.

But the most striking changes in the agency have come at the top, having been initiated by Mr. Colby himself.

He replaced the 10-man Board of National Estimates and its staff of 50 last October with a system manned by what he calls national intelligence officers.

The board formerly produced long-range estimates of the intentions and capabilities of antagonists.

The 11 new national intelligence officers are expected to range through the entire government and beyond to put together their evaluations.

The group is preparing more short-term assessments and fewer long-range estimates. This is partly in response to the demands of their chief consumer, Mr. Kissinger.

Explaining why he believed the change was necessary, even though regrettable, an official explained:

"The board couldn't have gone on. It was in a helluva rut. It thought in big strategic terms and didn't get into grubby operations. It was often too general and philosophical. Also, its profound skepticism on Vietnam didn't help the board in this town."

Dissenting Views

The new estimates carry dissenting views from within the intelligence community as an integral part of their texts. In the old system, dissents were registered as footnotes.

Mr. Kissinger was described by an agency official as wanting "papers dealing with real life problems this week or next week."

The official said there was a lack of elegance and orderliness in the hastily written estimates of today, and a lack of "the rigorous review that 10 or 12 sophisticated and judicious minds could put together." But he maintained that Mr. Colby's

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system had shown gains in flexibility and responsiveness.

A concern voiced by Mr. Colby's critics is that military intelligence, which makes up more than four-fifths of the intelligence community, may simply overpower the agency and its civilian values.

The preponderance of the military, even after Congress slashed 9,000 posts from the Defense Intelligence Agency last year, does not worry Mr. Colby.

He hired Maj. Gen. Daniel Graham, a defense intelligence specialist, as his liaison man within the intelligence community.

In addition to Gen. Graham, Mr. Colby has appointed an admiral as his national intelligence officer on conventional forces.

Mr. Colby is satisfied with his system because he feels it has ruled out institutional differences with the military and made remaining differences a matter of factual appraisals rather than opinions.

In the year since he has taken charge, he has let it be known that he wants the agency to concentrate on new priorities such as international trade, cultural relations and the monitoring of international agreements to reduce arms and armies.

To this end the agency continues to maintain agents in American companies engaged in foreign trade and in journalism, with perhaps 500 of 6,000 agents using the cover of businessman or reporter.

Mr. Colby, who spent most of his career with the agency in covert operations, is intent on keeping that capability, even if it is being applied only sparingly.

But there are lunchtime debates among the agency's senior officials about the value of maintaining the planes, the weapons and the trainers that were associated with the secret armies.

"It doesn't seem to go with Nixon's idea of constructing world peace," an official said.

World Inflation Is Reaching Crisis Stage, Analysts Warn

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The failure of our political system to contain the growth of social demands within limits tolerable to the free market is the essential first cause of inflation in this society," he added.

As for solutions to inflation, the economists offered some proposals which they said could modify the consequences of inflation and perhaps "buy time."

Among these were suggestions for more restrictive monetary and federal budgetary policies. There also was some sentiment in favor of wage and price guidelines, although not for rigid controls.

A real solution can only be found in a change of attitudes, Mr. Sommers asserted.

"Because we have placed the ultimate causes of inflation in a political and social tide, it is in political and social attitudes that we must hope for the ultimate adjustments," he said.

1,500 Austrian Police Will Protect Nixon

VIENNA, June 6 (UPI).—The Austrian government decided today to send 1,500 policemen to Salzburg to protect President Nixon when he arrives Monday, a government spokesman said.

"We will do everything to protect the President," the spokesman said. The policemen—most of them from Vienna—will be stationed in Salzburg when the President stops over for 24 hours before going on to Cairo.

Before Discussing Truce

Soares Says Frelimo Seeks Independence Talks Priorit

LISBON, June 7 (UPI).—Portuguese Foreign Minister Mario Soares returned home today from talks in Zambia with Mozambique guerrilla leaders and said that they were insisting that negotiations leading to guarantees of independence for the African territory must precede any agreement on a cease-fire.

Mr. Soares arrived at Lisbon airport from the Lusaka, Zambia, peace talks with leaders of the Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and left immediately to report to President Antonio de Spínola and members of the government.

Mr. Soares's statement clarified the ambiguous declaration issued in Lusaka last night, which said merely that a cease-fire was conditional on a "global political agreement."

Mr. Soares said that he had wanted to discuss a cease-fire with Frelimo leader Samora Machel immediately because the government's main concern is the war. Frelimo's point of view is that a cease-fire is only one aspect of the problem; they want an overall agreement based on the major political principles (of independence) before negotiating a cease-fire.

Asked to comment on reports that guerrilla attacks in Mozambique continued while the talks were in progress, Mr. Soares said: "As far as I am concerned it is immoral, and personally I am not inclined to allow the situation to go on much longer."

London Talks
Mr. Soares said he would leave for London tomorrow to resume cease-fire negotiations with leaders of the Portuguese Guinea liberation movement. The talks were adjourned on May 31.

The Mozambique talks are scheduled to resume during the first half of next month.

In Lourenço Marques, Mozambique, a military spokesman said Portuguese troops killed 12 guerrillas in clashes between May 10 and May 25 and uncovered several arms caches. Nine Portuguese soldiers died in fighting during the same period, he said.

Meanwhile, a strike was settled but labor unrest continued in metropolitan Portugal.

About 4,000 office cleaners ended a two-day strike and accepted a minimum monthly wage of 3,500 escudos (about \$140), a 100 percent increase, a Labor Ministry spokesman said.

Two-Day Strike
The agreement to end the two-day strike by the cleaners was reached after Labor Minister Aveiro Pacheco Gonsalves met union representatives.

The labor minister also held pay talks with cabdrivers' and dockworkers' representatives, the spokesman said.

Editor Arrested
LISBON, June 7 (AP).—Jose Luis Saldanha Sanchez, the editor of a new Maoist newspaper, has been arrested and is in military custody, the government said today.

Rebel Is Optimistic
LUSAKA, June 7 (Reuters).—Mr. Machel, the Mozambique insurgent leader, said today he looked forward to "more fruitful" discussions with Portuguese officials next month on the guerrilla war in the territory.

Mr. Machel said the two meetings with Mr. Soares created a climate of mutual confidence.

Split Shows In Military In Portugal
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an organized force to make that the democratic side of program is adhered to by provisional government and such time as a new constitution is drawn up and a government elected.

Gen. Spínola, however, the Movement for its own sake, said that it was longer needed.

"It is impossible to exaggerate the debt of gratitude the country owes to those who worked the Movement of April 25," said. He then added: "And when its task is ended, let express the appreciation of nation to all those who as beyond pressures or conform in the higher interest of the community."

It is not clear that the Movement officers would take action to oppose Gen. Spínola at stage, it also is not clear that general would try to break the Movement.

African Policy
Perhaps the most perceptible division within the regime is African policy. A number of leaders of the Movement believe that Portugal has little chance to agree to independence the three territories of Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and

Mozambique, and Angola, and the only real object of negotiations is to get the best terms for the white settlers, to maintain economic and racial ties.

Gen. Spínola and some of senior officers, on the other hand, want a referendum to hold in each of the territories. They believe that, while in samizdah, the vote would probably go for independence in Guinea—most important—in August form of limited autonomy might win out.

Gen. Spínola's announced, to Angola and Mozambique, see here as the first step in referendum campaign. For reason, it has reportedly won some of the Movement leaders.

compensation issue was expected by both delegation leaders, talks on this occasion were a fact-finding exercise that negotiating session. "There still many aspects of EEC relations that leave a great deal to be desired," Sir Christopher said. "But, at the end of the day, the two sides have to be realistic and accept the fact that the other is a whole range of issues."

The talks ranged widely in energy research, preparation, the proposed world food reference and U.S. agricultural exports to the community. This last topic, Mr. Eberle said was the administration's last U.S. farm exports to community could be considered increased. But he said the difficult aspect of that said the "what would have to be to the worldwide trade talks settlement. "I believe it can be solved there," he said.

There was no discussion of proposed EEC-U.S. declaration of principles which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger stated last year. But Sir Christopher and Mr. Eberle said they were confident such declaration could be agreed in the near future.

They were for the time being off the way.

The declaration is to be discussed next week by the foreign ministers. They scheduled to hold a summit political-cooperation meeting Bonn Monday and Tuesday.

BRASSI NOTICES
Mrs. Paul Grosjean of BRUSSELS after a long and happy life is surrounded by her loving family. She is survived by her children: Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Grosjean, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Grosjean, Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Grosjean, and Mr. and Mrs. Jean A. Grosjean. She is also survived by her grandchildren: 25 sons and 25 daughters. She was born June 15, 1892, in Belgium. She died June 6, 1974, in Brussels. Burial will be in the family tomb. The funeral will be held on Monday, June 10, at 10:30 a.m. in the church of St. Pierre. The family will receive friends at home, 1050 Avenue de la Woluwe, Brussels, Belgium.

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When a leading watchmaker like Seiko draws on all its vast resources to create a quartz watch, you know it's going to be exceptionally accurate.

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هنا مصدر الخبر

As Much as \$400,000 Involved

Nixon Reportedly Established Legal Fund for Two Ex-Aides

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI)—President Nixon last year told his House Chief of Staff H.R. Haldeman that money from a secret fund would be made available to Mr. Haldeman's legal counsel in the Watergate case, according to accounts of secret testimony given to the Senate Watergate committee.

The President told Mr. Haldeman that the money was kept by Mrs. (Bebe) Rebozo, the press said, and included as much as \$400,000.

The information was supplied to the Senate committee last month by Lawrence Highy, who is a previously one of Mr. Haldeman's chief assistants, the sources said. According to the accounts, Mr. Highy's testimony, the President made the offer to Mr. Haldeman around April 30, 1970.

the day Mr. Haldeman resigned from the staff.

The sources said that Mr. Highy told Senate investigators that money from the fund also was to be made available to former presidential aide John Ehrlichman, who resigned with Mr. Haldeman.

Mr. Haldeman and Mr. Ehrlichman are two of the six former presidential aides indicted for the Watergate cover-up.

No Question of Source

Two sources close to Mr. Ehrlichman have said recently that he has made it clear that at least part of his legal expenses will be paid by persons close to the White House. In the words of one source, there was no question (in conversations with Mr. Ehrlichman) that it was to be paid and that Nixon had arranged it or at least helped arrange it.

White House deputy press secretary Gerald Warren said today that although Mr. Nixon offered to help his two aides raise money to pay their legal fees, he never followed through on the promise and never took any action to set up a defense fund for them. Mr. Warren specifically denied that a \$400,000 fund was established and held by Mr. Rebozo.

John Wilson, the attorney for Mr. Haldeman and until earlier this year for Mr. Ehrlichman as well, said that he was unaware of any such arrangement to pay the legal fees through a secret fund by Mr. Rebozo or anyone else. He said, "We've received no fees yet. We're keeping time cards. He said that he would only accept fees from the personal funds of his clients or from a legitimately established trust fund."

Under normal circumstances, there is nothing illegal about the payment by anyone of legal fees for defendants in a criminal trial. However, the office of the special Watergate prosecutor has charged in the cover-up indictment that payments made in 1972 and 1973 to the seven original Watergate defendants were illegal because the money was allegedly paid to buy the silence of the defendants.

Mr. Highy's reported testimony is the first indication that the cover-up defendants may be getting outside support from those close to Mr. Nixon. Reliable sources said that Mr. Highy told the committee he had informed Mr. Haldeman recently that he was going to testify about the offer to pay the fees said that Mr. Haldeman reacted to him that Mr. Nixon had made such an offer.

Neither Mr. Highy nor William French, the current attorney for Mr. Ehrlichman and Mr. Rebozo, could be reached for comment.

Lawyer Replaced

According to sources close to Mr. Ehrlichman, Mr. Wilson was replaced after Mr. Ehrlichman testified that he could not get full representation from an attorney who was also handling Mr. Haldeman's case. In his place, Mr. Ehrlichman hired Mr. French, a Miami attorney who has been representing Mr. Rebozo in the Senate committee's investigation of a \$100,000 cash contribution from billionaire Howard Hughes. Mr. Rebozo has testified that he kept the \$100,000 for three years before returning it.

The Senate committee interviewed Mr. Highy, the sources said, as part of its investigation of White House involvement with the Hughes contribution.

Mr. Nixon's former personal attorney, Herbert Kalmbach, has testified that Mr. Rebozo told him that some of the \$100,000 was either loaned or given to Rose Mary Woods, the President's personal secretary. Donald Nixon, one of the President's brothers, and others.

Mr. Rebozo has denied Mr. Kalmbach's claims and the Senate committee is continuing its investigation.

Kennedy Called Real Target in Watergate Case

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters)—The real target of the Watergate break-in was Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., syndicated columnist Jack Anderson said yesterday.

He said sources close to President Nixon confirmed that the President regarded Sen. Kennedy as his most dangerous political foe.

Mr. Anderson wrote in The Washington Post: "Up to the eve of the Democratic convention, say our sources, the President believed Sen. George McGovern (D-S.D.) would step aside at the last minute to make way for Kennedy with [Democratic National Chairman Lawrence] O'Brien pulling the strings behind the scenes."

"Our White House sources say that [White House chief of staff H. R.] Haldeman, in April, 1972, ordered an investigation into the relationship between McGovern and Kennedy," Mr. Anderson said. "The White House still feared that O'Brien might be able to stalemate the Democratic convention, persuade McGovern to withdraw and push Kennedy as the presidential nominee."

"It was to find out more about this suspected plot, our sources believe, that the Watergate burglars were ordered to break into O'Brien's offices and bug his telephone."



PLAY IT COOL—Federal Energy Administrator John Sawhill holding see-through shirt given to him by his staff. He has urged men to shed neckties this summer and wear open-necked, short-sleeved shirts, to help cut down on the use of air conditioning.

News Analysis

Grand Jury's Action May Hurt Nixon, 6 Cover-Up Defendants

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, June 7 (NYT).

The naming of President Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up is not, legally, the intrinsically significant act that his indictment would be. Unlike an indictment, it gives Mr. Nixon no new clear-cut rights and duties, no right to a trial, no duty to plead to the accusations.

But it has significance for Mr. Nixon and the six defendants as well. And for all seven, the implications seem largely negative at present.

The naming of Mr. Nixon gives the prosecution an advantage in the trial of the six cover-up defendants, by making it easier for the prosecution to use certain evidence.

It probably means that Mr. Nixon cannot escape his present problems by resigning unless he first makes a deal with the prosecution, such as the arrangement former Vice-President Spiro Agnew made.

Subpoenas Resisted

It may also mean that Mr. Nixon's case in resisting the prosecution subpoenas, which some consider weak, may become even weaker.

It may also have some effect on the impeachment proceedings for it could heighten public opinion against the President.

These implications stem mainly from two things—what the naming of someone as an unindicted co-conspirator suggests about the evidence against the person, and the law of conspiracy.

Unindicted co-conspirators are often named in conspiracy prosecutions. As Ronald Goldfarb, a lawyer here and a former Justice Department official, said: "They're not innocent passers-by." They are persons against whom the prosecution has at least some incriminating evidence.

An Arrangement

Sometimes, a grand jury does not have sufficient evidence to indict. Sometimes, the prosecution agrees to an arrangement in which an individual will testify against the other accused conspirators in return for which he or she will not be prosecuted.

The prosecution may name such a person an unindicted co-conspirator to take advantage of a rule of law that allows evidence about one conspirator to be used against another, or, as Mr. Goldfarb noted, the prosecutor may want to "smear" the person. This is not a particularly acceptable or common practice, but it does seem to occur.

The reports about the Watergate grand jury's action in Mr. Nixon's case indicate another possibility. According to some sources, the jurors voted to name the President an unindicted co-conspirator because they had originally wanted to indict him, but the special Watergate prosecutor, Leon Jaworski, had advised them that indictment of an incumbent President raised legal problems.

In this interpretation, the jury was trying to put on record its view that the President was

"culpable," although not "indictable." This is similar to what a grand jury does when it issues a "presentment," a report alleging certain wrongdoing but not subjecting the target of the report to criminal prosecution.

Seven former White House and Nixon re-election campaign aides were indicted on March 1 in the Watergate cover-up—former Attorney General John Mitchell; former White House chief of staff H.R. Haldeman; former White House domestic adviser John Ehrlichman; Gordon Strachan, a former Haldeman aide; former Assistant Attorney General Robert Mardian; Kenneth Parkinson, a former attorney for the President's re-election committee; and Charles Colson, a former special adviser to Mr. Nixon. Colson pleaded guilty on Monday to obstructing justice in attempting to influence the outcome of Daniel Ellsberg's trial last year; other charges in the Ellsberg break-in case and the Watergate cover-up case were dropped as part of a plea-bargaining agreement.

Phillips also gave a 6 percent raise to all nonunion employees, calling it "compensation for the depressed period during the wage-price freeze and to offset inflation." It made no mention of increased earnings as being a

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Most U.S. Oil Companies Tap Big Profits to Raise Salaries

NEW YORK, June 7 (AP)—Most of the nation's major oil companies are using some of their record profits to raise employee salaries, according to a survey taken by the Associated Press. One company, for example, is giving workers a bonus of a month's salary.

The survey shows that Exxon, Mobil, Standard of California, Continental, Standard of Indiana, Shell, Atlantic Richfield and Union are raising the salaries of nonunion U.S. employees. Some are offering pay increases to union employees as well.

Most of the increases by these oil companies were 6 percent raises. Mobil was the only company to give a one-time bonus of one month's pay, which meant nearly \$900 in cash to many workers.

Most of the companies would not say immediately how much the pay increases would cost. Union oil workers currently earn about \$11,500 a year, according to the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union. The Mobil bonus, presuming the average employee makes \$11,500 a year, would come to about \$900.

Russell Warner Jr., chairman of Mobil, said that the bonuses were being given because of company concern that inflation was eroding the salaries of its employees. He said Mobil felt the lump-sum bonus would be more useful to employees than a raise. He said the bonus would go to all 37,000 employees except the company directors. Mobil is also negotiating with the OCAW about distribution to union employees.

Asked if the bonuses were being given to reduce the size of upcoming second-quarter profits, a Mobil spokesman said: "Definitely not."

A Continental Oil spokesman said its 6 percent increase for its 13,000 white-collar employees was strictly to meet the cost of living and had nothing to do with higher earnings or an attempt to soften second-quarter profits. It has not raised union wages.

Phillips also gave a 6 percent raise to all nonunion employees, calling it "compensation for the depressed period during the wage-price freeze and to offset inflation." It made no mention of increased earnings as being a

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Cartwheeling Streaker Ends In Arms of Law

EVERETT, Wash., June 7 (AP)—

A teen-age boy has been accused of doing cartwheels in the nude in a supermarket while his companions allegedly stole beer.

The boy is one of five being held in a youth center. They are charged with petty larceny, illegal consumption of alcohol and illegal possession of drugs, and they are being investigated for armed robbery.

In addition, the streaker or cartwheeler is charged with indecent exposure.

The youths were taken into custody by a Snohomish County deputy sheriff after a clerk at the market reported the incident. The sheriff's office said beer and a pistol were found in the brush near the youths' auto.

FBI Head Says Many Envoys Act as Spies

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).

A substantial proportion of the 879 Soviet officials assigned inside the United States have been identified as intelligence operatives, FBI director Clarence Kelley told a Senate panel.

And he said that the two diplomatic missions operated inside the United States by China "are potential bases of operation for intelligence officers."

He said that the FBI is reassigning more agents in an attempt to counter the work of intelligence operatives, who he said "operate under diplomatic cover from Soviet bases in Washington, San Francisco and New York."

Mr. Kelley said that intelligence assignments also are carried out for the Soviet Union by Soviet citizens assigned to the United States as newsmen, participants in exchange programs, commercial representatives and employees of the United Nations.

In addition, a significant number of the 538 officials of Soviet-bloc nations in the United States have been identified by the FBI as intelligence agents, he said.

Mr. Kelley made these comments in a prepared statement in which he defended the FBI's proposed budget for fiscal 1975.

The bureau is asking a total of \$25.6 million, an 11 percent increase over fiscal 1974. In his statement, he gave no detailed figures for the number of representatives of Communist countries found to be involved in espionage activities.

Complaint Filed

Mr. Barkan said the payment grew out of a complaint filed by eight women faculty members three years ago charging that they were being discriminated against because of their sex.

As federal investigators studied the circumstances of the eight women, Mr. Barkan said, they became aware of salary disparities involving others and "informally" notified university officials. Mr. Barkan said the university then began its own review and eventually determined that 202 other faculty members were entitled to a total of \$275,000.

The details of the case involving the eight women were worked out this week, Mr. Barkan said, and they agreed to accept a settlement of more than \$100,000, making the \$375,000 total. The individuals will receive retroactive payments ranging from \$2,243 to \$19,574, Mr. Barkan said.

Woman Aide to Nixon

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—Patricia Sullivan Lindh, a Republican national committee woman from Louisiana who has been active in the equal rights movement, was named yesterday as White House special assistant for women's programs.

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End of 'Foreign Aid'

America's future role in the world would be better served if the phrase "foreign aid" could be dispensed with. Outmoded in its origins and implications, the notion thus expressed gives a misleading impression.

When Secretary of State Kissinger went to Capitol Hill this week to argue for the administration's foreign aid package, he was greeted with personal respect and political skepticism. It is because of habit and traditional legislative organization that the programs under discussion are lumped together under one heading—and an unpopular and easy-to-knock heading at that. The only responsible way of passing judgment on this relatively small slice of the national budget is to break it open and measure each of its various components on its own merits.

That India has diverted some of its precious resources into nuclear development may dismay many in this country; but this is no excuse for ignoring the legitimate agricultural and monetary needs of the Indian government. Oil-producing states may be on the verge of sudden riches; but this does not negate the U.S. interest in helping to channel the economic growth of other developing countries along the most effective and humane lines. There may be honest hesitation when Mr. Kissinger invokes a "moral obligation" to assist the government

of South Vietnam with military supplies as well as economic aid, especially to the extravagant sum of \$2.4 billion.

But dissatisfaction with any specific aid projects cannot undermine the fundamental principle that a share of America's wealth can be employed to strengthen the international economic and political order. The Independent Overseas Development Council, which is doing some of the most sophisticated analyses of world economic relations, points out that "countries are more likely to cooperate with the international systems upon which we depend if they are achieving their development goals than if they are failing to do so." Furthermore, the process of orderly economic development will alleviate some of the most troubling problems such as food scarcity, overpopulation and the need for broader markets for world products. And, obviously, there is simply inherent danger in a world of increasing disparity between the rich and the poor.

President Nixon argued this week in his address at the Naval Academy that "American power and American resolve" are the essential elements for world peace. He could well have added the element of American understanding of the difference between charity and investment for mutual benefit.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

They Had a Little List

Another part of the clanking, rusty machinery of the post-war "anti-subversive" drive was consigned to the junk heap the other day; at the recommendation of Attorney General William French Sullivan, President Nixon by executive order—did away with the notorious "Attorney General's List." Since people of a certain—teeder—age will probably regard that news as being about as topical as a dispatch from the Punic wars, a little elaboration might be in order. For some people will never forget the ordeal of which the promulgation of that list was but a part. Unlike the "enemies list" of which we have all heard so much lately, the executive order authorizing the Attorney General's List was official, public and far-reaching in the damage it threatened to individuals, organizations and—needless to say—the Constitution itself. Basically it comprised a grant of authority to the attorney general to designate certain groups and organizations as "subversive;" and membership, past or present, in such a group was used as a measure of a person's fitness for security clearance and government employment. It was, of course, also used as a weapon of smear against individuals. It had features of a bill of attainder.

Like so much of the other "security" apparatus of the period, including much of the misbegotten legislation, the order authorizing the attorney general to compile such a list ran into trouble with the Supreme Court. The court held that organizations could not be listed by the attorney general

without benefit of due process—of a hearing. And—as it was with subsequent legislation intended to compel certain groups to register as "Communist-front," "Communist-action" and so on—the legal effort to make this unworkable and constitutionally offensive system function proved too tiresome in the end for the enforcers.

It has been almost 20 years since any new groups were added to the list. Most of those that originally graced it have long been defunct. Some were removed as a consequence of lawsuits. A few years ago, President Nixon made a pass at reviving the list and putting it in a contemporary context by transferring it to the jurisdiction of the Subversive Activities Control Board. But that didn't go anywhere. The board, at least as obnoxious an heirloom as the list, has since gone out of business itself.

No one should think these developments mark the dawn of a new day in which our civil liberties may be taken for granted. Events and revelations of the past few years have demonstrated for all who care to see that government is ever capable of devising new and different means for encroaching on the rights of individuals. But the unimpaired passing of the postwar laws and regulations that did such violence to the nation's protected freedoms, does (like the Watergate experience) say much that is reassuring about the regenerative powers of the American people's good sense and the vitality of the Constitution.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Test for Sen. Jackson

Soviet Jewish emigration to Israel ran at 3,000 a month in 1973, 2,400 in 1974, 1,550 in February, 1,720 in March, 1,600 in April and 1,226 in May, the lowest figure in almost three years. The decline is hard and cruel evidence that the Soviet government will not be pushed past a certain point by Sen. Henry Jackson, who leads a powerful drive in the Senate to prevent President Nixon from expanding or even maintaining trade with Russia until the Russians allow free Jewish emigration. The figures say that the Russians are prepared to be just as tough as the senator. If he is going to slow trade, they are going to slow emigration. Mr. Jackson could earlier take deserved credit for mustering the political pressure to keep Jewish emigration flowing. But the pressure is backfiring.

More than the rate of emigration and the scale of trade is at stake. The United States and Russia are at a pivot in their whole mutual effort to moderate and regularize our relations in a new pattern. The squeeze on trade embodied in the Jackson amendment, and the comparable Soviet squeeze on emigration, indicate that on both sides the political constituencies supporting détente are on the defensive. If this hurdle is not lowered by mutual compromise, the momentum of the Nixon policy may flag and Americans and Russians may slip back into the limited fits and starts of earlier years. The ring of détente does not come around every spring.

President Nixon was entirely right to draw our attention to this larger framework in his remarks on the Jackson amendment on

Wednesday. "Not by our choice but by our capacity, our primary concern in foreign policy must be to help influence the international conduct of nations in the world arena," he said. "We would not welcome the intervention of other countries in our domestic affairs, and we cannot expect them to be cooperative when we seek to intervene directly in theirs." Of course the President has his forthcoming summit in Moscow in mind; he would be derelict if he did not. He does not wish to sit down in the Kremlin with his hands trussed by the Senate. But he has broader responsibilities in mind, too.

The time for compromise on the Jackson amendment is now. In the 20 months of this measure's life, we have had a full opportunity to see its possibilities and its limits. Earlier the amendment put muscle into the administration's exercise of "quiet diplomacy" to help Jewish emigration but now it puts muscle into the stance of Soviet hardliners.

Sen. Jackson has shown himself to be in this matter a man of great humanity as well as a political manager and legislative operator of rare skills. It is hard to recall another occasion when a single senator played such a sure and ample role in the shaping of an important aspect of the nation's foreign policy. But the essence of leadership is to temper resolve with restraint and thereby to arrive at a sense of what is possible, in the immediate political context and in the broader international context. That is the test before Mr. Jackson now.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

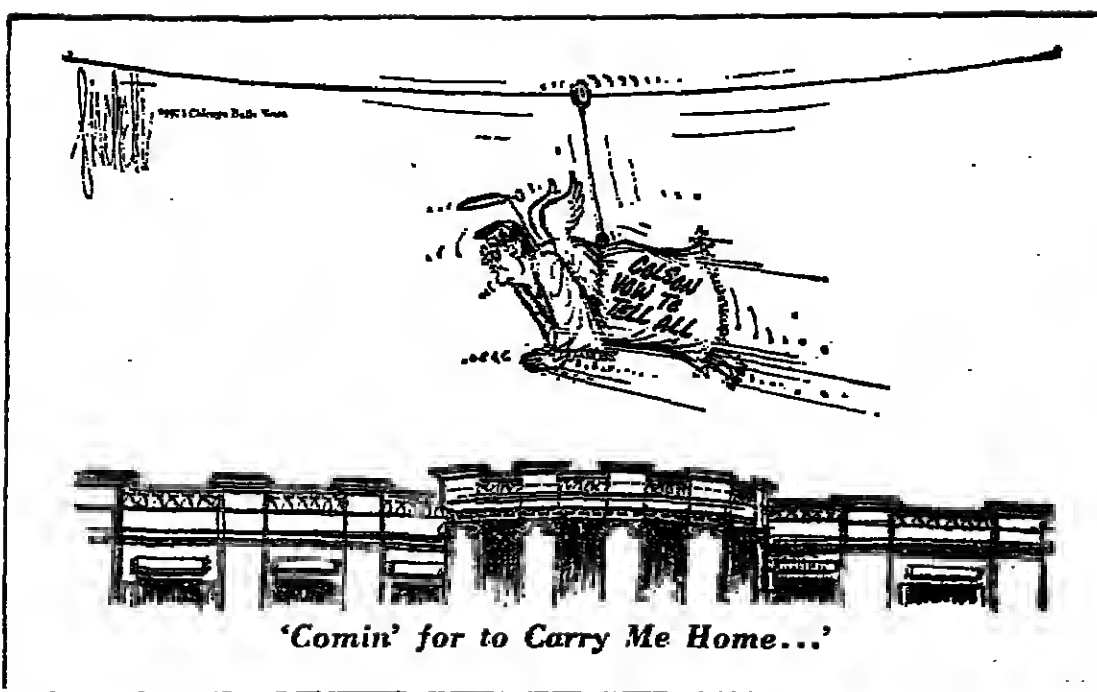
June 8, 1899

PARIS—An illustration of the good, practical work that may be expected of the Hague Conference is afforded by the report that a subsection has unanimously agreed that in all future naval wars hospital ships shall be attached to each of the contending fleets. This is but one of a number of proposed reforms which the conference is to take up and consider with a view of rendering warfare more humane and civilized on both land and water. And so, if there must be war, for man is not ready to outlaw that, then let it at least be more humane.

Fifty Years Ago

June 8, 1924

NEW YORK—The latest sensation in the Democratic camp, which is much split up over who is going to be nominated as standard bearer to oppose President Coolidge, is that William Jennings Bryan, the erstwhile "Big Oiler of the Platte" and now the head of the Florida delegation to the convention here, will be a nominee for the presidency. Of course Bryan has also been "running" since the days of the "cross of gold" and has been the most perpetual and energetic candidate for the longest time in the history of the country.



'Comin' for to Carry Me Home...'

The New European Leaders

By James Reston

NEW YORK—In his latest press conference, Secretary of State Kissinger took a somewhat more optimistic line about the future relations between the United States and Europe, and said that President Nixon was planning to meet soon with the new leaders of Britain, France and West Germany.

This could be an important event, for the Europeans with Giscard in Paris, Helmut Schmidt in Bonn and Harold Wilson in London are now reappraising their relations with one another and with the United States. Accordingly this could be one of those moments in history when new men have a chance, perhaps a fleeting chance, to break away from what Kissinger called the "legislated and negative arguments of the past."

A good place to start this reappraisal might be with the official but still private reports of Kissinger's own conversations with the former leaders of Britain, France and West Germany over the last two years. This could do much to cut away the thicket of illusion and misunderstanding that poisoned transatlantic policy during the administration of Prime Minister Heath, President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt.

Washington View
These official reports, at least as seen from Washington, do not support West Europe's suspicions of U.S. policy. They do not sustain the charges that the United States was trying to dominate Europe, or impede the unity of Europe, or make a deal with the Soviet Union at Europe's expense.

Nor do they support former French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert's assertions that Kissinger was saying one thing to the Germans or the British and another thing to the French, or that he was trying to destroy Europe's independent nuclear power. Obviously, there were differences of opinion and policy between Kissinger and Jobert, and conflicting interests of national politics, and many ambiguities of language, but still it would be interesting if the new leaders were to exchange their diplomatic correspondence on these past conversations, and review the record in its entirety.

It is true that the United States did not consult Europe before

acting independently on some issues that affected Europe's vital interests, and that the Europeans likewise acted independently without consulting Washington on questions important to the United States, but the record shows that Kissinger tried repeatedly to remove these mutual suspicions.

Still Stand

Meanwhile, the two public U.S. proposals to Europe still stand: to work out a "partnership" with Europe—as suggested in his speeches at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York and before the Pilgrim Society in London—and his offer of a common policy to deal with the "energy crisis" and the joint development of nuclear power and other alternate sources of energy.

Maybe this view from Washington is wrong or out of focus, but whenever Washington gets in trouble—as it is now—it tends to go back to its ideals, and to reach out for compromise, peace and co-operation in the world. Read Lincoln, Wilson and Roosevelt in their times of despair, and the point is clear. Fortunately, by the accidents of history and politics, these rising new leaders of the middle generation—especially Kissinger, Giscard and Schmidt—have a great deal in common and may very well be able to build upon the close and trustful relationships of Giscard and Schmidt.

None of these men could have imagined five years ago that he would now be in a position to deal with the great issues of world politics, let alone to preside over the common problems of the civilization of the West at such a moment of political, monetary and military confusion and opportunity.

But there they are, all preoccupied with inflation and other savage political and economic problems at home, but still faced with rare opportunities to give new directions to the politics of the world.

So far they have not had a chance to get together. Kissinger has been in the Middle East for a month and will be preoccupied with President Nixon's trips to the Arab countries, Israel and the Soviet Union for the rest of June.

But later in the summer, the great question of the future of America, Europe and Japan will come to the fore. For these new leaders have already learned that they cannot solve their problems of inflation, trade, money or security separately, or protect themselves from the rising poverty and hunger of the majority of the human race.

This is now the challenge before the new leaders, and if they can remove the suspicions of the Gaullist era, a Nixon-Wilson-Giscard-Schmidt summit meeting, might revive hope for a new transatlantic alliance.

Portugal's Example for Greece and Spain

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The disappearance of Portugal's dictatorship in the wake of a military coup has been regarded with fear and fascination by Europe's remaining right-wing regimes, Spain and Greece. The governments in power tend to emphasize the fear; their opposition, which includes a majority, stresses the fascination.

The United States should have learned from Portuguese events about the danger accompanying too close an association with regimes not based on popular support. Washington has never adequately mastered the diplomatic rule of staying in with the out;

so when the out takes over, especially when they are more numerous than the ins, America suffers.

The case of Greece is notable in this respect. Almost every knowledgeable observer—except the U.S. ambassador in Athens—has been reporting for seven years that the existing rulers (now a second and even tougher team) are heartily disliked.

The more worldly opponents, first of the junta and now of the strongman, Gen. Ioannidis, former boss of the military police, no longer accuse Washington of having installed the dictatorship. It

is evident no American in his right mind could want to move down from the old clutch of colonies.

Consistent Complaints

But there have been consistent complaints that the United States allowed itself to appear sympathetic, first to the colonies, now to the right-wing republic. Ex-King Constantine argues that nobody says Washington must land the Marines to liberate Greece; all that is really asked is for the United States to throw a desk.

Looking backward, even the colonies pressed a low black flag that of Ioannidis. Yet the United States seems to go along—aggressively as Greece slips from bad to worse. Last February a congressional committee reported to the House: "The United States has become, in the eyes of an increasing number of Greek democrats, an instrument of their oppression."

Maybe the French are unwittingly helping the United States off the hook by their move in as major military suppliers to the Greek forces, providing tanks, jets, artillery and light naval vessels. France has never been discriminatory about its arms merchants who have done big deals with South Africa and Libya. But there is a beneficial political spin-off for America as a result of their new Greek contacts.

Assessing Impressions

The primary strategic interest of the United States in Greece has not been as a customer for weapons but as a base for the Sixth Fleet. However, although Portugal may threaten U.S. aircraft transit facilities in the Azores, the Soviet power position in the Mediterranean is apparently diminishing with the shifting Arab balance and Greece may seem less urgently vital to the Pentagon.

The Greeks enjoy conjecture even when freedom of thought is curtailed. They are busy as-

sessing impressions of the Portuguese coup (which, unlike CIA, they don't blame on OIA—perhaps because it is suit anti-U.S. propaganda, being liberal). And the Spas are boiling with anticlericalism, what their neighbors' poll shift will ultimately mean them.

Spaniards have seen del television reports of Portugal crowds demonstrating and former secret policemen locked up. Now they wait, wait for the aging Franco's disappearance. Their basic hope that change can be accomplished without bloodshed (as in Spain).

Already, last year, their prime minister was assassinated. In this year a right-wing military coup (headed by Gen. Franco) was attempted and, in the new cabinet of Francisco Arias Navarro seeks to build moderate image for itself. It is convincing.

No Equivalent

But there is no one in equivalent to the liberal Portuguese Gen. Spinoza, and observers are at all sure who move in on Franco's heels in Spanish political wasteland. But to the throne, Franco's Carlos has yet to establish self with any openly in group.

It is possible his father, exiled Don Juan, will now free to speak in newly democratic Portugal. There are some even expect that on June 21, anniversary of his name-day will make an important decision. But none of this is reality.

What may prove to be re for both Greece and Spain, long neglected by the liberal elements of the West, is when present restrictive are cast-off, the illegal, and underground Communist party will in each of them already in Portugal—among the largest and best organized political party on the scene.

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Chile Is Said To Bar Visits By Red Cross

Junta Puts Restrictions On Prisons and Camps

By Joseph Novitski

SANTIAGO, June 7 (UPI)—The military government has kept an International Red Cross mission from inspecting Chile's jails and detention camps since April 30, informed sources reported Tuesday.

The mission of 14 Swiss had visited jails and detention centers regularly to observe the treatment of prisoners since last September, when a military coup ousted President Salvador Allende's Socialist government. On April 30 a government authorization for the Red Cross prison visits expired. It has not been renewed, sources close to the mission said.

Inspection visits to the detention centers, set up to hold the tens of thousands of Chileans who have been detained at one time or another since the coup, have been the main work of the Red Cross mission. It has regularly communicated its findings to the government, but those findings have never been made public.

But diplomats in Santiago report that the junta has apparently reacted to pressure from the Red Cross. Recently, an official said that a Red Cross report had induced the government to transfer 34 former officials from an island camp in the Strait of Magellan to four military installations near Santiago.

Dawson Island, where former cabinet ministers and ranking political officials were held from September until last month, is one of three known camps established by the government. The two others, called Chacabuco and Pisagua, are on the edges of the Atacama Desert in northern Chile. Two weeks ago there were about 700 men awaiting trial or interrogation at Chacabuco and somewhat more than 400 persons confined at Pisagua. The most recent official estimate revealed that more than 5,000 Chileans were still detained without charges at these camps, as well as in jails and improvised detention centers.

Members of the Red Cross mission have visited all the known detention centers, provided some financial help to the families of detained men and observed the military trials of former supporters of President Allende. Yesterday the mission announced a donation of 1,500 tons of powdered milk to Chilean government health authorities. Powdered milk is needed for feeding babies through the Southern Hemisphere winter that has begun in Chile. It is expensive and in short supply.

The mission's reports have probably mentioned the use of torture, an issue on which the junta is particularly sensitive.

In April, Santiago's censored newspapers reported that Red Cross men who visited the prisoners then on Dawson Island had taken forbidden messages of the island for some prisoners and smuggled in weapons that were described only as "sharp instruments."

The mission was welcomed at first by the junta but relations cooled over the months as its reports began to flow to the government.

U.S. Army Tops Its Enlistment Goal for Month

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The volunteer Army topped its enlistment objective last month for the first time this year.

Citing this and other indicators, Pentagon officials now predict that the Army will reach or come close to its target of 781,600 men by June 30, the end of the first full year since the draft law expired.

Last winter they were predicting that the Army probably would fall about 20,000 men short.

Figures just compiled show that the Army enlisted 14,348 men and women last month, which was 103.9 percent of its objective for May.

Army officials, some of whom have doubted the all-volunteer concept in the past, credited the improvement principally to better recruiting.

Another key factor in the Army's brightened prospects, they said, is a sharp upturn in enlistments. A specialist called it "the most significant indicator of morale."



Wreckage and rubble of a shopping center destroyed by a tornado in Forrest City, Ark.

Tornado Kills 4, Injures 100 in Arkansas Town

FORREST CITY, Ark., June 7 (AP)—Four persons were killed and more than 100 were injured when a tornado struck this east Arkansas town of 12,500 inhabitants late yesterday afternoon.

"We are still going through the

debris, but we do feel like we have all the victims out," Police Chief Dave Parkman said today. The tornado leveled a supermarket and demolished an adjoining discount store. An employee of the discount store and

a customer were killed. Two other persons were killed in their homes. State police said 100 to 250 homes were destroyed. Chief Parkman estimated damage at more than \$5 million.

By Federal Grand Jury

Miss Hearst Indicted for Armed Robbery

By Philip Hager

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Newspaper heiress Patricia Hearst, still missing four months after her kidnapping, was indicted yesterday by a federal grand jury for the armed robbery of a San Francisco bank.

Miss Hearst, 20, was also charged in the two-count indictment with using a firearm in committing the robbery, slayed by the terrorist Symbionese Liberation Army April 15.

If apprehended and convicted on both charges, she could be sent to prison for up to 35 years and fined \$10,000.

The taped voice of a woman identifying herself as Miss Hearst said today she was in love with a man named "Coju" and added that she was "not afraid to die" in continuing to fight for the SLA, the AP reported.

"Coju was the gentlest and most beautiful man I ever knew," she said. "He taught me the truth as he learned it." It was not immediately known to whom she was referring.

In a tape received by radio station KPFK, she called herself by her SLA name, "Tania," and said she was "reborn" the day of her kidnapping.

U.S. Attorney James Browning

Jr. said the grand jury would continue its investigation into the bank robbery, as well as the kidnapping of Miss Hearst from her Berkeley apartment Feb. 4.

Mr. Browning said he "certainly would not rule out" the possibility that she was involved as a conspirator in her own kidnapping. "We can't rule out any possibility until we know what the facts are," he said.

\$500,000 Bail

U.S. Judge Oliver Carter issued a warrant for Miss Hearst's arrest and set bail at \$500,000—the amount suggested by Mr. Browning.

Asked by Browning whether he feared the possibility that her parents—newspaper editor Randolph Hearst and his wife Catherine—were wealthy enough to post such a high amount, Mr. Browning replied:

"It's entirely possible that a wealthy family could raise a high bail more easily than a poor family. No question about it."

Mr. Browning also was asked if the grand jury had taken into account the possibility that Miss Hearst had been "brainwashed" by her captors as her parents and some authorities have suggested.

"You have to realize that the indictment is a grand jury's judgment made by citizens who hear the evidence and evaluate that evidence. That's all I can say at this time about 'brainwashing.'"

Mr. Browning said that other witnesses would be called before the grand jury in its investigation and that it was "possible" that indictments would be sought against William and Emily Harris, two fugitive members of the SLA now being sought along with Miss Hearst.

"I can't say when or if there will be more indictments," Mr. Browning added. "I can just say maybe."

List of Charges

Miss Hearst and the Harris couple already face a long list of charges—assault with intent to commit murder, assault with a deadly weapon, robbery, unlawful taking of a vehicle, kidnapping and kidnapping for robbery—brought by Los Angeles County authorities in connection with a series of incidents last month.

The kidnapping for robbery charge carries a life sentence.

Miss Hearst also was charged with federal firearms violations in connection with the Los Angeles incidents.

Earlier she had been sought only as a material witness in the bank robbery here in which the terrorists escaped with \$10,000 and shot and wounded two passersby.

German Typhoid Cases Up

GOETTINGEN, West Germany, June 7 (UPI)—The number of typhoid-fever cases, in this university city rose to 21 today, with two more students falling victim to the disease, Lower Saxony Health Ministry officials said.

The university's cafeteria is thought to be a possible source of infection.

Technical and Political Snags Imperil European Jet Fighter

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

MUNICH, June 7.—The future of Europe's most ambitious military aircraft project is becoming increasingly uncertain.

The doubts concern the MRCA, a multilateral combat aircraft, as it approaches its often-delayed first flight. The MRCA is a swing-wing, Mach-2 aircraft designed to perform various roles for the three nations in the project, West Germany, Britain and Italy.

Its present troubles are in the engine, a Rolls Royce design, and they resulted in the cancellation of a scheduled first flight last month. One of the prototypes two engines developed what Panavia, the multinational organization managing the project, called a "defect" during high-speed taxiing trials. Panavia denied reports that the engine blew up.

But Panavia's most important problem is growing political resistance to the project. This is partly due to mounting costs, but there is also skepticism that any aircraft designed for many jobs can do any one well enough.

West German Defense Minister Georg Leber has recently been noncommittal about the project. Manfred Wörner, the Bonn opposition's defense expert and a reserve Luftwaffe pilot himself, doubts that it will ever be built.

Cost Estimates

Panavia insists that the increased costs have so far run according to estimates. Unit costs have risen in three years from \$6.4 million to \$10 million, but this does not include either the overall system price or research and development financed by the three governments.

So far, the three nations have taken out 800 options on the aircraft. Based on present prices, this will cost them \$13 billion.

In both West Germany and Britain, leftist politicians have started campaigns against the

project. The critics are capitalizing on public discontent over other such costly undertakings. One is the Anglo-French Concorde supersonic airliner. Another is the European Airbus, built by a largely Franco-German consortium.

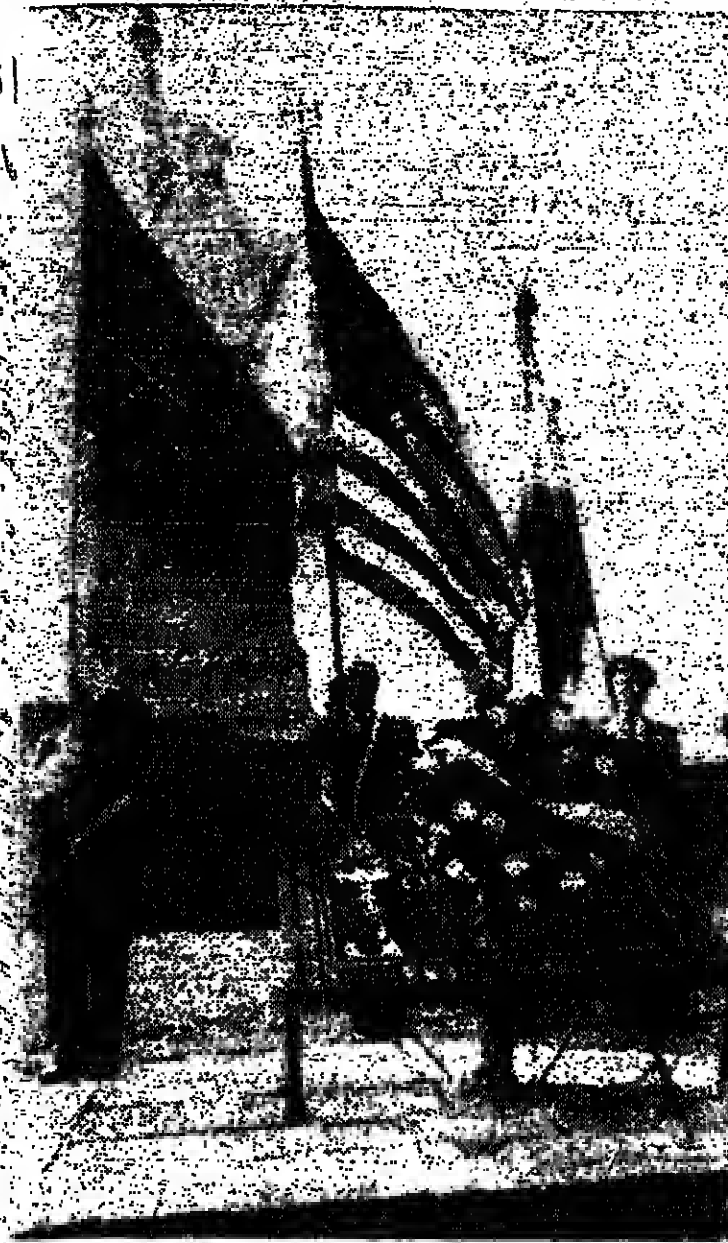
400 Firms Involved

Panavia officials admit that the MRCA has become a political issue. But this could work in their favor, they say, pointing out that virtually every aerospace firm in Italy is involved in the project and this could keep the Italians committed. Altogether, 17,000 workers in 400 European firms are involved in work on the MRCA.

Panavia insists that, despite cost increases, the MRCA will be a bargain. The equivalent French or U.S.-built craft will be much bigger and will cost about 20 percent to 30 percent more, they claim.

Nine MRCA prototypes are being built, four in Britain, three in West Germany and two in Italy. The project has a unique system of public financing, in which research and development costs are only approved stage by stage, after a review. The next phase comes after the first flight, now scheduled this month.

Los Angeles Times



SALUTE FROM FRANCE—A color guard carrying French and U.S. flags stands beside a wreath placed at the Statue of Liberty Thursday by representatives of the French war veterans visiting the United States to express thanks for the U.S. participation in D-Day, 30 years ago.

French Visitors Mark D-Day At Rites at Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—

More than 900 Frenchmen gathered at the foot of the Statue of Liberty yesterday to commemorate the 30th anniversary of D-Day on which the Allied invasion of France began in World War II.

"We are here today," said a retired French Army general, Andre Demetz, "to express our gratitude and our friendship to the American people who helped us regain our lost liberty 30 years ago."

D-Day was June 6, 1944. Gen. Demetz fought through France and Germany with French units alongside American forces. He accepted the Nazi surrender in Berlin for the Free French Army.

Few of the French war veterans who accompanied Gen. Demetz here were anywhere near Normandy on June 6, 1944. For most of them, as for their nation, the war had ended four years earlier after the collapse of formal French resistance.

Arrested in Paris

For the Rev. Michel Riquet the war ended in April, 1942, when he was arrested in Paris by the Germans. Father Riquet had

organized a group to save Allied fliers who had been shot down over occupied France.

"We saved American, British and Canadian fliers," the priest said, "many of whom have returned to France to visit me over the years."

Father Riquet, a heavy-set, balding man, was wearing half a dozen decorations on the breast pocket of his clerical suit, among them the Medal of Freedom awarded personally by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

Father Riquet, who gave the invocation at the Statue of Liberty ceremonies, was a prisoner in Dachau until he was liberated by American troops just before the war in Europe ended in May, 1945.

The French visit here, called Operation Overlord 74, included former generals, enlisted men, businessmen, shopkeepers and farmers. Many of them had been planning this trip for several years and, for most of them, it was their first visit to the United States.

Obituaries

Blanche Yurka, U.S. Actress

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—Blanche Yurka, 86, a Broadway star whose acting career spanned more than half a century, died here yesterday of arteriosclerosis.

Although Miss Yurka appeared on Broadway as recently as 1970, the height of her career was in 1925, when she played Gina in Ibsen's "The Wild Duck." For decades after that, she took leading roles—usually portraying group-willed women—in plays ranging from Greek tragedies and Shakespearean dramas to contemporary works such as "The Distant Side." Her most recent appearance in New York was four years ago as "The Madwoman of Chailiot."

Ettore Troilo

ROME, June 7 (UPI)—Lawyer Ettore Troilo, 76, who led central Italy's largest anti-Nazi partisan unit, the Maella Brigade, during World War II, died at his home Wednesday. Mr. Troilo served in early postwar years as prefect of Milan and delegate to the United Nations.

Edith Barenholtz

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—Edith Friedman Barenholtz, 60, a pioneer in educational equipment for preschool children and

a founder of Creative Playthings, died yesterday.

Mrs. Barenholtz, the wife of Bernard Barenholtz, was the founder and a trustee of the Friends of the Toy Collection at the Museum of the City of New York and the author of "The George Brown Toy Sketchbook," published in 1971.

Dorothy McKay

NEW YORK, June 7 (NYT)—Dorothy McKay, 70, a cartoonist and illustrator, who contributed drawings to Esquire magazine for many years, died Monday. She was the wife of Donald W. McKay, an artist and illustrator.

Mrs. McKay, the former Dorothy C. Jones of San Francisco, studied at the California School of Art and later at the Art Students League here.

Kenpo Tsukamoto

TOKYO, June 7 (Reuters)—Kenpo Tsukamoto, 68, director of Japan's national cancer center, died of liver cancer here today.

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To Be Carried on U.S. Shuttle

European Agency Lets Spacelab Contract

By Victor K. McElheny

WASHINGTON, June 7 (UPI).—The European Space Research Organization has announced in Paris the award of a \$225 million contract for a reusable space laboratory to be carried aboard the space shuttle now being developed by the United States at a cost of more than \$5 billion.

The laboratory, called Spacelab, will be used by European scientists in flights scheduled to begin in 1980. It is intended to be a

significant component of the space shuttle system, which the United States is to build and operate between now and 1991.

The European space organization, which is supported by West European governments, not by the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has developed scientific satellites for launching by the United States and other nations.

The reusable shuttle is scheduled to make its first orbital test flight in 1979 and become operational a year later. On missions for the Defense Department, NASA and others, the shuttle is expected to displace most of the "expensive" rockets used now, while permitting the repair of craft in space or on their return to earth.

986 Payloads Seen

In briefing for newsmen here, NASA officials forecast a possible total of 986 payloads to be carried into orbit on 725 flights by a fleet of seven shuttle orbiters in the 12-year period beginning in 1980.

In both Paris and Washington, space officials noted NASA's intention to commit itself soon to buy the second Spacelab. The first

one is to be built by a European group of concerns headed by Erno-VFW-Fokker of Bremen, West Germany.

The group was chosen after nearly two years of study by the European organization ESRO which said it had "two industrial proposals of high technical quality" to choose from. The competing group of concerns was headed by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, also a West German enterprise.

The contract for the Erno-VFW-Fokker group is part of ESRO's \$400-million Spacelab project.

Inflation Factor

The cost of the U.S. shuttle project is being held to an estimated \$5.3 billion, reckoned in 1971 dollars. Subsequent inflation has pushed the estimates to \$5.7 billion.

If costs remain as low as expected, and at least 440 shuttle flights are made in the 1980-1991 period, the U.S. space agency calculates, the cost of each flight can be held below \$10.5 million, again reckoned in 1971 dollars.

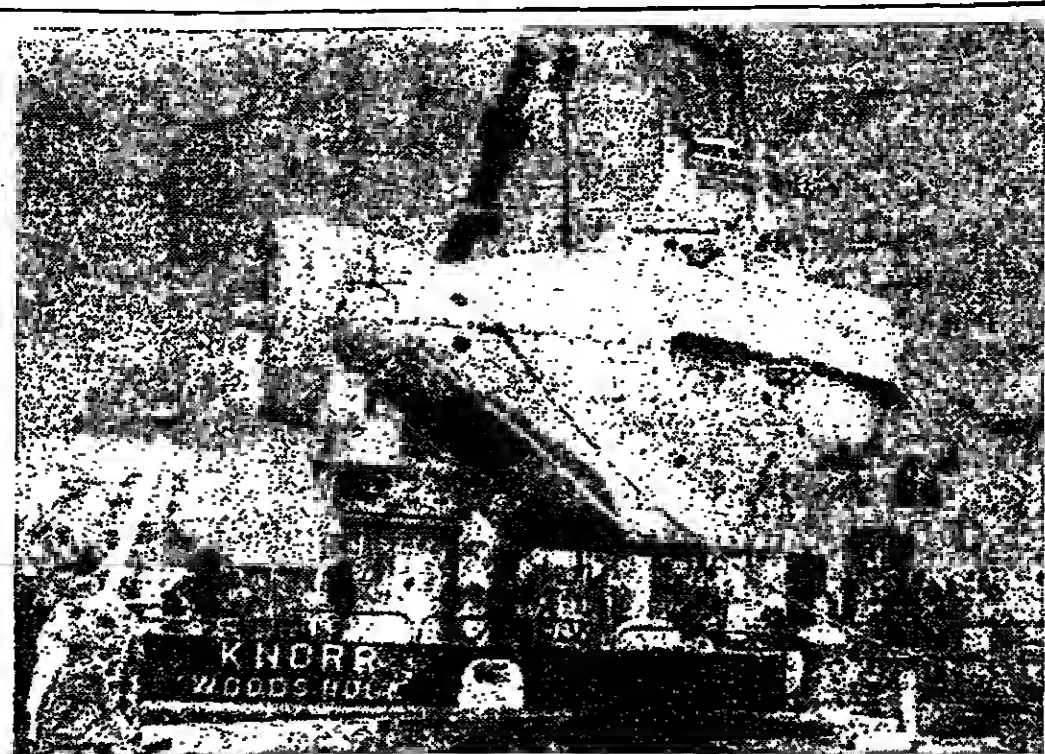
The predictions of possible numbers of shuttle flights during the 1980s were detailed by Philip Culbertson, director of mission and payload integration.

John Yardley, the new administrator of NASA for manned space flight, said the lists of possible shuttle missions are "cold, hard things that need to be done, not wild-eyed dreams."

Seoul Revokes Visa Of U.S. Reporter

BOSTON, June 7 (AP).—The South Korean government has revoked the visa of a Christian Science Monitor reporter because of objections to her reporting, the Boston-based newspaper reported.

South Korean officials notified correspondent Elizabeth Pond in Tokyo and editor John Hughes here of the revocation. She said they alleged that reporting during the last several months had lacked accuracy, objectivity and balance, and that her attitude was irresponsible.



DOWN (IN) TO THE SEA—Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution's deep-diving submarine Alvin being loaded onto the deck of the research vessel Knorr at Woods Hole, Mass., as these two units and the catamaran Lulu headed for a mid-Atlantic expedition with French scientists to study the ocean floor.

Anti-Confucius, Lin Campaign

Peking Says It Acts Against Ideas, Not Men

TOKYO, June 7 (AP).—Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping has been quoted as saying that the current campaign against Confucius and Lin Piao is not aimed at individuals, but reactionary ideas.

Mr. Teng's statement to a Japanese delegation, in which he said that the anti-Confucius, Lin Piao campaign would last a long time, appeared to be aimed at calming fears that it would reach the levels of personal violence experienced in the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution.

Although the campaign is nearly six months old, it seems to have been confined largely to words. A Chinese news agency report yesterday of a conference in Peking of 13,000 persons to discuss burning out more Marxist theorists suggests that the campaign will be intensified in the months ahead.

It said that Peking already has 45,000 theoretical workers in the industrial sector, an indication of the large number which exist in the nation.

Progressive Emperor

What the Chinese can expect in the future was indicated yesterday by a 4,000-word Peking newspaper article on the progressive role of Chin Shih Huang-ti, the first Chinese emperor, who lived 2,000 years ago.

Currently being set up as one of the "good guys" of Chinese history, he is contrasted to Confucius, the top "bad guy." Lin Piao, who was killed in a plane crash in 1971 and is reported to have plotted treason, is portrayed as a villain who treasured the reactionary ideas of Confucius.

The article, written by the "mass criticism" group of Peking

and Tsinghua Universities, indulges in some complicated reasoning to explain how Chin Shih Huang, although guilty of burning books and burying alive 460 dissenting scholars of the day, really was a progressive.

"As a matter of fact," the student theorists said, "any state power is an apparatus of violence. The political power of the Chin dynasty was no exception. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought does not oppose violence in general but analyzes the class nature of all sorts of violence and the roles they play in historical development."

"We have always opposed counter-revolutionary violence and supported revolutionary violence. We have always opposed violence that holds back history and supported violence that propels history forward."

Leading Anti-Red Policeman Is Assassinated in Malaysia

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, June 7 (AP).—Malaysia's leading policeman Abdul Rahman Hashim, 50, was shot and killed and his driver-bodyguard wounded by an assassination squad this morning as he drove to work in rush-hour traffic.

Malaysian government officials made no official comment on the murder of Mr. Abdul Rahman, who was inspector general of police and headed the special branch in charge of anti-Communist subversion.

Government spokesmen said that they had no clues to the identity of the killers.

The assassination was the latest in a series of five carefully planned murders of top counter-subversion police officers in principal Malaysian cities this year.

In past cases, the government has blamed the clandestine Communist terrorist organization for the killings. The organization has been increasingly active in recent months.

In February, in a rare briefing with newsmen, Mr. Abdul Rahman played down the upsurge in terrorism, saying that it had had an impact "out of all proportion" to the terrorists' achievement.

2 Deaths Involved

Police sources said that the assassination was carried out by two youths, who ran in front of Mr. Abdul Rahman's automobile. When the car slowed down, they pumped at least five shots from a Spanish-made pistol into the car.

One shot hit Mr. Abdul Rahman in the chest. His driver-bodyguard was hit in the neck but jumped out of the car and chased the two gunmen for about 20 yards before collapsing in the street.

The assassins were last seen running toward a bus stop, the police sources said. The assassination followed by less than two weeks a raid on a highway construction project in northern Malaysia in which terrorists blew up 63 bulldozers, trucks, tractors and earthmoving machinery worth about \$4 million.

Malaysian government officials described it as the most daring raid since the end of the Malaysian emergency in 1960.

lomatics believe that the raid and previous assassinations by the predominantly Chinese terrorist organization were meant as a signal to Peking that they were still a force to be reckoned with.

Malaysian Premier Tun Abdul Razak returned from Peking last week with what he said were assurances from the Chinese government that it would not support insurgency in Malaysia.

He said that diplomatic exchanges between China and Malaysia had cut the ground from under the feet of local Communist guerrillas because of Peking's assurance that the guerrilla problem was Malaysia's to settle as it saw fit.

He said that the government would give the guerrillas basic rights if they surrendered. Otherwise they would be destroyed.

The government estimates the terrorist strength at 300. Other estimates place it as high as 1,000, with the main concentrations in the jungles and rubber plantations of the Thai-Malaysian border.

The terrorists gain most of their support from Malay ethnic Chinese population. Chinese make up 35 percent of Malaysia's 12 million population.

U.S. Sells Egypt Surplus Tobacco

CAIRO, June 7 (UPI).—The United States today signed its first major trade agreement with Egypt in a decade—a \$10-million deal to supply Egypt with American tobacco.

Under the terms of the agreement, the United States will ship 4,770 tons of tobacco to Egypt and the cost will be repaid over a 20-year period.

The deal comes under a general agreement for the sale of surplus U.S. commodities and agricultural products.

Cosmos-658 Orbiting

MOSCOW, June 7 (AP).—The Soviet Union yesterday launched Cosmos-658, the latest in a series of unmanned earth satellites. Tass reported.

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Republics of Soviet Central Asia Offer the Russian Way of Life With an Exotic Oriental Look

By Hedrick Smith

FRUZE, U.S.S.R.—After a 1,000-mile night flight from Moscow, the Soviet Tyushin-18 airplane touched down in Central Asia just as dawn was beginning to color orange the majestic snow-capped peaks of the Ala-Too and Tien Shan ranges of the Kirgiz Soviet Republic.

In another world far to the north, the Soviet capital was still struggling to throw off the last gasp of winter.

But in Frumze, a full-blown spring, overwhelmed the senses with almost tropical fogs. In the leafy, gardened airport a horde of birds piped a lively greeting to newcomers from the north. The city fathers had remained a

main thoroughfare for Felix Dzerzhinsky—the Polish-born revolutionary nicknamed "Iron Felix" for the ruthless way he ran the secret police for Lenin—but had left a lined with poplar, elm, oak, plum, snow-juniper, acacia and lilac planted before the revolution.

At the railroad station, the May Day portraits of the Communist party leader, Leonid Brezhnev, Premier Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin were still displayed. But, obviously painted by some local artist, they had an Oriental look.

The Kirgiz, historically a mountain people, are fond of rhymed songs, their mountains in song and rhyme, undeterred by the

To Visiting Muscovites and Foreigners, the Atmosphere Is Strange

periodic criticisms of Communist party ideologists who dislike their idealizing of nature.

A large stuffed mountain goat, with curled horns whose pattern the Kirgiz women have woven into their carpets for centuries, stands guard over the stairway at the Ala-Too Hotel. Horses appear in metal bas-reliefs in the dining room. The legendary Kirgiz hero, Manas, had a famous white steed, Ak-Kula, and animal breeders today boast of the sure-footed swiftness of the Kirgiz horses.

But sheep are the backbone of the economy, with some herders tending state-owned herds and others working with private herds. The latter account for one mil-

lion of the 10 million sheep in the republic.

"That's a private herd," said a Kirgiz journalist accompanying foreign newsmen. He pointed up to a flock of 100 to 200.

"How can you tell?" one of the foreigners inquired.

"Because the flock has many black sheep," was the sure reply. "In our republic, the state and collective farms raise white sheep. Only the private herders raise black sheep."

The Russian way of life, brought by the colonial trust of the Russians came into what was called Turkestan in the last century, has had deep impact on the main cities. With the intermingling of

cultures, intermarriage among Russians, Uzbeks, Tadzhiks, Kirgiz and others is slowly growing.

But, a pretty brown-eyed Kirgiz girl said that when a Russian and a Kirgiz marry, they usually have two weddings, one in secular, Soviet style, and the other in traditional, Islamic style. In their homes, one room may be done in typical Russian style with a low table on the floor, surrounded by skins, walls decorated with bright carpets, tea served in little bowls rather than cups, and great mounds of greens and rice pilaf eaten by hand.

The traveler in search of the

authentic, unspoiled Orient is not often overwhelmed on the Soviet Central Asian plateau.

"If you are looking for a gold mine," said a woman, "you will find it here. Samarkand was the best bazaar in Central Asia. But it has none of those things anymore."

What it has, nevertheless, is a flavor even to the blue-eyed—Uzbek women in loose, baggy, synthetic-fabric dresses of pastiche colors.

As in Moslem lands, around the men in Samarkand rather without their women to play chess

on benches in the shadow of the tomb of Tamerlane or in tea-houses. The elderly go quietly for prayers on Friday afternoon at a surviving mosque, the mosque of Hajj Akhbar, where one lone elderly woman prays, off to one side segregated from the men.

East Europeans find Soviet Central Asia sufficiently intriguing and unusual to come here in endless groups, pausing along with Russians from Leningrad to snap pictures of praying Moslems, of boys riding on donkeys or of mud adobe houses.

Travelers are often stranded, however, in airports by the often erratic service of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline.

In the airport at Dushanbe, capital of the Tadzhik Republic,

the authorities have posted a sign in the men's room: "It is strictly forbidden to go washing or to wash your feet in the toilet. Fine 10 rubles."

In one clothing shop in central Dushanbe, half a dozen photographs of mod Polish and East German outfits were displayed over shelves of less stylish Soviet-made apparel.

"Do you have that outfit there?" asked a customer, pointing at one of the photos.

"Oh, no," giggled a Tadzhik clerk, amused by what she took as an obviously ridiculous question. "We don't have any of those things in the pictures. We cut them out of foreign fashion magazines and put them up to brighten the store."

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VIENNA

Anton Bruckner—
The Man, the Music

By David Stevens

VIENNA, June 7 (UPI)—Not only is almost all the music of Anton Bruckner being heard here to mark the 150th anniversary of his birth but the Nationalbibliothek has mounted an exhibition that both looks back on his life and work while also trying to look forward to a new evaluation of his enigmatic personality.

From the Bruckner exhibition: a shadow picture by Dr. Otto Böhrer showing Bruckner (right) with Wagner.

There are few composers whose personal lives give so few clues to their music. Bruckner, the son of a country teacher living near Linz, had outwardly a life almost devoid of events, and the usual picture is of a naive, peasant-like man, deeply and neurotically religious, socially inept, and obsequiously modest. Yet, after a rigorous training in all aspects of his art that did not end until he was almost 40, he began to write and incessantly revised his series of complex and elaborately constructed symphonies.

The catalogue that goes with this exhibition, mounted by the director of the library's music collection Franz Gruber, suggests that Bruckner's music was

his life and that there is not much point in looking for superficial parallels in his daily life. The exhibition includes two documents that represent a new attempt to understand the man—two a medical-psychological analysis of his personality that notes the positive artistic results of his compulsive character. The other, an analysis of his

handwriting by an expert (who is also a psychologist) who did not know who the subject was, had some unexpected but not unbelievable things to say, beginning: "An extremely gifted, but very difficult individual, and emotional, and ended: "so he never found what he sought, he lived in his own world, which he sought to fill out with gifts of genius."

In the realm of fact, the exhibition also helps to put the ideas of Bruckner's music in the shade by pointing out that he was well-traveled, a successful organ virtuoso and a professor at the University of Vienna.

Meanwhile, in the Musikverein, the anniversary performances of the music have been continuing as a high level. The Concertgebouw Orchestra under Bernard Haitink—Bruckner specialists whose recordings of all the symphonies, from "zero" to nine, is another noteworthy anniversary event—came to Vienna for two concerts that included the Fifth Symphony. Haitink's way with Bruckner is right down the middle, he neither hurries nor dawdles nor sentimentalizes, and the orchestra was in rich and precise form for this contrapuntally complex work.

Carlo Maria Giulini, with the Vienna Symphony, brought great intensity and forward-driving lyricism to the Second Symphony, rousing the audience to a frenzy but leaving some Viennese cool to what they considered an Italianate approach. Milan Horvat and the Austrian Radio Orchestra gave energetic performances of the early C-minor Overture and with the Radio Chorus, of Psalm 150.

The festival also has included two pianistic events of note. Maurizio Pollini, in a recital that included Schubert's A-minor Sonata and "wandering Fantasy" and Chopin's 24 preludes (Opus 28), then in the Schumann concerto with Giulini, confirmed his credentials as one of today's keyboard giants. Intelligence and

feeling were in constant balance, and tone and technique unfailing in these performances.

Wilhelm Kempff, at 79, has embarked on the great voyage through the Beethoven sonatas, which he is playing in stately order. With an artist of his experience, it is bound to be an interesting trip, and the Brahms Hall in the Musikverein is sold out all the way. The first night took the veteran pianist through the first four sonatas, and while there were many beauties—especially the slow movements of Opus 10, No. 3, and Opus 10, No. 5—there were also times when Kempff's fingers simply could not keep the pace he had set for himself.

LONDON THEATRE

When Three Are Better Than One

By John Walker

LONDON, June 7 (UPI)—Alan Ayckbourn's "Round and Round the Garden," the third play in his sequence of suburban comedies at the Green-Wood Theatre, is as marvelously assured and as funny as his two other plays. The three together are a delightful tour de force, not the least for the ease with which the author can build laughs from the straw of everyday trivia.

While each play does stand on its own—apart from a few awkward moments—seen one after the other, the amusement increases since the audience then knows more about each situation than the characters and can appreciate their floundering through the stagnant but dangerous backwaters of family life.

The situation in the latest play is the same as in the others: Norman (Tom Courtenay) is hoping to spend a dirty weekend with his unmarried sister-in-law Anne (Felicity Kendal) but is thwarted by his other sister-in-law Sarah (Penelope Keith), and the situation is further complicated by his husband, Reg (Mark Kingston), Norman's wife Ruth (Penelope Wilton) and Anne's dull, befuddled boyfriend Tom (Michael Gambon).

But the mood is slightly darker and the action depends a little more on that staple of farce, a conversation at cross purposes. The dislike each member of the family has for the others is nearer the surface and Norman is less the naturalistic character, the

romantic assistant librarian, of the other plays and more an embodiment of mischief, a sort of domesticated Puck who sabotages relationships, including his own, with deliberate bedeviling.

Mr. Courtenay's buoyant and crazy performance—a garden gnome come to life—brilliantly emphasizes this aspect of the play. Especially enjoyable in all three plays has been the quality of the performances and the excellence of Eric Thompson's direction. It has been a joy to watch comprehension finally dawning on Mr. Gambon five minutes too late, or Miss Keith ferociously destroying the family that she as desperately tries to hold together.

During the first two plays, there were times when I felt that the author was overstretching his material, that the funniest scenes from each play could be put together to make one brilliantly hilarious evening. I was wrong, for the comedy in each depends on the same device, basically a misunderstanding of cues—Mr. Gambon's limp taking three minutes to decide whether he wants black or white coffee and then announcing his choice at precisely the wrong moment—and the subsequent confusion. As one play would seem far more repetitious than the last.

There are those who make great claims for Mr. Ayckbourn, as not merely a comic playwright, but also as a serious one, as a brilliant and perceptive chronicler of suburban marriage. It is true

that he can convey much by little means—these are blessedly unpretentious plays with the most serious conversations being concerned with such matters as the whereabouts of fuse wires, yet there are moments of genuine feeling of pain, pleasure, love.

Yet basically, he is a fantasist, a comic writer in the tradition of E. C. Wodehouse, constructing a never-never land out of middle rather than upper-class materials, a little world of laughter that rarely touches reality and is all the better and funnier for that.

At the Round House, Pierre Cardin presents Francois Billon's "Les Veux," a French-language production of the play that was seen at the Espace Cardin in Paris in October, 1972. Although Olivier Hussenot is eloquent in the main role, the play itself is a tiny, enigmatic fable about an old man's return to the village of his youth, the habited solely by women, widows and their servants.

But it has a strange and magical power due to the use of huge puppets that play the part of the widows; they are 8-foot-tall dolls, nothing more than black robes surmounted by monstrous black-eyed faces of an Eastern Island impassivity. They are carried and manipulated quite openly by actors. Yet, somehow they not only take on a half life of their own, an eerie supernatural quality, but a relationship develops between them and their manipulators that lifts the entire production out of the ordinary. It is these shaman marionettes of Jacques Vogel which are the stars.

On Monday, Tom Stoppard's "Travesties"—his first work for the Royal Shakespeare Company—receives its world premiere at the Aldwych Theatre. It is set in Zurich during World War I when Lenin was planning revolution, James Joyce was writing "Ulysses" and Tristan Tzara was beginning the dadaist movement. The cast includes John Wood, John Hurl, Tom Bell, Frank Windsor and Barbara Leishant, and it is directed by Peter Wood.

On Monday at the Almost Free Theatre, Mike Stott's "Lena" opens, based on the short story by Georg Büchner of a talented but increasingly insane young man who arrives unexpectedly at the house of a country pastor and stays for three weeks.

On Tuesday, at the Institute of Contemporary Art, Theatre Theatre there opens "A Celebration of Summer," described as "a sung play on the edge of music, theater and opera," with music by Robert Keane and text by Elaine Sims.

On Tuesday, at the Theatre Upstairs, there is "The Worldly Guest," a first play by the award-winning novelist Paul Beatty. The play, about a man in prison, will be directed by Ann Jellicoe.

'Women by Women' at Paris Center

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, June 7 (UPI)—The "Women on Women" film festival is packing the American Cultural Center in Paris, drawing women writers, artists and film-makers, French and foreign, among them Simone de Beauvoir, Agnès Varda, Ruth Frank and Nathalie Sarraute. At the festival's conclusion will be a televised round-table discussion with leading literary figures participating.

The festival was organized by Elsa Marshall, a documentary film-maker whose recent "Psychology of Photography" series has been shown on German television. The festival program consists of films about American women by women directors. While not all of the directors are American, all of the films were shot in the United States. The range extends from animated cartoons to the experimental, from television to feature films. The program continues through Wednesday (the center will be closed Sunday) and many of the interesting selections are being repeated during the next few days.

Tomorrow (June 8), a sextet of cartoons will be shown from 1 to 3 p.m.—younger are welcome. Among these offerings are Sally Cruikshank's "Chow Fun" and "Fun on Mars" and Susan Pitt Kravitz's "Jefferies Circus Songs," a journey into the domain of the dreams of children under 10. In the evening (8 p.m.) will be a screening of Gertrude Stein: When This Fizz Sea, a three-part television special with footage of Miss Stein, her Paris home, her collection, her 1934 visit to her homeland, together with interviews with Alice B. Toklas, Janet Flanner of The New Yorker, Jennie Bradley, the celebrated literary agent of Joyce, Frost and Conrad; Virgil Thompson, Thornton Wilder and other of Gertrude Stein's friends and contemporaries.

"The Wild Party," to be seen on Monday, represents one of the first women directors in Hollywood, Dorothy Arzner. "The Wild Party," Clara Bow's initial venture into the talkies, had enormous success. It is now of historical

FILMS

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Entertainment
In New York

NEW YORK, June 7 (UPI)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"That's Entertainment," written and directed by Jack Haley Jr., is a tour of MGM musicals from 1929 to 1958. "When Graham Greene was a movie critic in the 1930s," Nora Sayre points out, "he detested close-ups of the open mouths of singers; his reviews complained steadily of teeth and tonsils. He would be miserable at 'That's Entertainment.'" But Sayre goes on to say that those who don't share Graham's phobia "will hugely enjoy this movie. The pleasures are abundant."

Plays

"The Magic Show," a musical, features Doug Henning, a magician, "Mr. Henning is terrific," says Clive Barnes. "He is the greatest illusionist I have ever seen... on the other hand, the show is awful." While Mr. Henning, 27-year-old, with a tendency to overdo his characters and his situations, the critic says. Director Israel Hicks seems to encourage that impulse. In the cast are Mary Alice, Todd Davis, Michele Shay and Charles Weldon.

ing a live dove into a live rabbit, Barnes says "The Magic Show" is feeble. "It has a story by Bob Randall about a steady little nightclub in Paris, N.Y. The nightclub has two steady untalented singers and one steady untalented conjuror who has a taste for the bottle... When the conjuror hits the champagne once too often, the manager gets Mr. Henning from a talent agency." Barnes praises Grover Dale's staging and the performances of Anita Morris, Dale Soules and David Ogden Stiers, but he found Stephen Schwartz's songs "all sounded much alike." The show is at the Cort Theatre.

"In the Deepest Part of Sleep," by Charles Fuller, at St. Marks Playhouse, is the Negro Ensemble Company's last offering for the season. The play is about the debilitating effect of a mentally disturbed mother on a Philadelphia family in the mid-1950s. Mel Gussow says that while the experience may be "true" as seen through the eyes of a young black adolescent, "it does not hold much interest as theater." Fuller, author of "Candida," has a "tendency to overdo his characters and his situations," the critic says. Director Israel Hicks seems to encourage that impulse. In the cast are Mary Alice, Todd Davis, Michele Shay and Charles Weldon.

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By Soren Melkian
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ART MARKET: Rarity Proves Handicap to Celtic Art

Few people would have believed their eyes Wednesday at the Hotel de Clugny in Paris. There was auctioneer Christian Delorme, assisted by expert Charles Rattion, selling the stuff of which myths are made: neolithic tools, bronzes and pottery antedating Vermeer's. The sort of things youngsters see in their history texts, the sort of objects to be found in dusty corners of provincial museums, the sort of objects exhibited at the Musée des Antiquités Nationales at Saint Germain-en-Laye in the Parisian suburbs.

The objects, while not masterpieces, were rare. They came from the collection of an anonymous provincial collector, they were put up for sale by his heirs; this sort of collector never sells out, he leaves his collection either to his

ART MARKET: Rarity Proves Handicap to Celtic Art

family or to the local museum. The collection had been formed from the late 10th century until the end of World War I.

If nothing else, the collection proved that the enterprising can literally dig up wonders if they happen to live in Northern Burgundy, or in Touraine, or for that matter, the objects are virtually there for the taking.

The first two lots in the sale were hewn flints from the neolithic period. As usual, they went for low prices: Eight of them sold for 430 francs; another 11, for 570.

The first piece that merited consideration was a bronze-age axe—in the French context that means 3000 to 1000 B.C. A finely etched, little, excellent cast, it elicited little enthusiasm, selling for 250 francs. Another truly superb ax, its interior enhanced by a very good patina, also aroused little interest—400 francs was the price. This ax could be dated to around the 4th century B.C.—in the mid-Celtic period—and have been a handsome addition to any museum collection.

Two Spearheads

Next came two typically Celtic spearheads, beautifully shaped with grooves along the edges. The patina, if patina there was, was hidden by encrusted earth that had not been removed at the time of excavation. They went to a provincial dealer for 417 francs.

Next was, in my opinion, the best work in the sale, another spearhead of beautiful shape with a deep bluish green patina and the smooth feel that cast bronze from that period sometimes has. This was a real rarity—not because of the shape, a well-known type—but because of the marvelous state of preservation. This spearhead had the aesthetic appeal of pure abstract shapes. The price was 896 francs.

Something of an anticlimax was three ribbed bracelets which came up next. Their patina was bad, both grainy and dull. Even so, 250 francs was a low price to pay for 4th-century B.C. bracelets.

ART MARKET: Rarity Proves Handicap to Celtic Art

around it. In contrast, Chinese art is very much in the limelight. A rare bronze from the late Zhou period (roughly equivalent to the Celtic period in France), even if small, would go well over the 1,000-franc mark. It isn't just a question of aesthetics—it's a question of familiarity and chic.

One Celtic bronze that sold for a "high" price—3,350 francs—was a small statue, identified by Rattion as a standing figure of the god Dionysos. It belonged, according to Rattion's catalogue notes, to the Roman period in France. The bronze looked like a Celtic figure, but Rattion's catalogue notes for the piece was 3,350 francs—so the final price was more than 1.00 francs under the estimate. Even so, the price was good, even high, considering what the other Celtic figures fetched.

Unfamiliar

Only one object—both rare and unfamiliar—could be said to have sold well. This was a superb designed bronze key and, Rattion said later, of a very unusual design. With commendable straightforwardness, he described it in the catalogue as a "key in antiquity"—which meant that there was no question about its authenticity, but that the piece was debatable. He told me that it had a decidedly "barbaric" look and must be either Celtic or perhaps even Carolingian. Perhaps some of the people in the room had even more precise ideas about the key's worth and significance. A young expert on Near Eastern seals, standing beside him—they were up at 2,000 francs. Finally, key went to Jacques Nicot, France's top dealer in Pre-Columbian and pottery. Nicot has a mind and a collection, his own and it seems likely he paid 3,250 francs for the key because he wanted it for his collection.

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-1974- High. Low.	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	S/S. 200s. High Low Last Ch'ge	Net High Low Last Ch'ge	-1974- High. Low.	Stocks and Div In S	P/E	S/S. 200s. High Low Last Ch'ge	Net High Low Last Ch'ge
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(Continued on Page 12)

Tighter Italy Import Curbs Sought

ROME, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Italian Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said today that Italian import curbs are not having the desired results and suggested that they be tightened.

In comments, in the Rome financial newspaper *Il Globo*, after just three days after Italy's Common Market agreed to loosen curbs on food in return for a demarcation of the lira when it was used to calculate farm support prices. The demarcation was a percent, much more than had been expected.

Imports in May were cut by 35 percent overall, but the entire June came in raw materials, semifinished goods, Mr. Matteotti said. Imports of consumer goods, especially meat, were up to higher, he added. The June came into effect May 7.

Mr. Matteotti said that one effect of the curbs, a reduction in the amount of money in circulation, had been achieved. The June requires a 50 percent, non-refundable deposit before the June of various goods are permitted. About 40 percent of the imports, based on 1973 values, are affected.

The minister said that these deposits totaled 300 billion lire (10 million) in May, meaning money was taken out of circulation at a rate of about 12 billion lire a day.

However, Mr. Matteotti added, no modifications of the scheme could be prepared, in conjunction with the ECU, raising the rate to 100 or 200 percent of value of consumer-goods imports, which he said continued to be in strong demand despite their rising prices.

On the other hand, he added, importations of semi-finished and prime materials that also have been added in the curb list.

He said that, although this type of goods was to have been exempted in the original plan, it was not possible to make necessary fine distinctions on the current official list customs headings.

Even the 25 percent cut in German Jobless

Number Declines in Latest Month

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—The number of unemployed persons in West Germany declined to 457,000 in May from 474,000 in April but was still up from 211,300 in May 1973, the federal Labor Office reported today.

The May unemployment rate was 2.1 percent, down from 2.4 percent in April but up from 1.9 percent in May 1973.

The number of vacant jobs totaled 367,400 at end-May, up from 361,500 at end-April but down from 353,000 at end-May 73.

The number of short-time workers was 222,800 at mid-May, up from 211,500 at mid-April and from 211,500 at mid-May 1973.

Labor Office president Josef Engel said the April-to-May decline in unemployment did not indicate a change in trend, but a slight exclusively due to the positive weather situation.

Imports in May from April would indicate that May imports were 25 percent higher than in May, 1973. However, if exports in May continued the 70 percent growth rate of the first four months of this year, overall trade would have been in surplus by 100 billion lire, a modest sum in absolute terms but a dramatic reversal of the deterioration in progress since last autumn.

Mr. Matteotti's point, however,

U.S. Imposes Duty on Italian Die Presses

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—The Treasury Department announced today that it will impose countervailing duties on imports of die presses from Italy to offset export subsidies paid by the Italian government.

This action will take effect about July 10. The Treasury said the formal notice will be published next Monday.

Treasury officials said that this is the seventh time the countervailing duty law has been invoked against imports on steel products from Italy, because Italy continues to subsidize such exports.

U.S. penalty duties were imposed earlier on steel transmission towers, refrigerators, compressors and other items. U.S. imports of die presses from Italy totaled about \$300,000 in the period from October 1972 through April 1973, officials said.

Dearth of Liquidity May Hit Italian Trade

ROME, June 7 (AP-DJ).—A dramatic drying up of liquidity in Italy is likely to isolate the country increasingly, especially in the trade sector, top bankers report.

An official of Banca d'Italia who is close to governor Guido Carli said that this policy would continue until the government could take steps to dampen domestic demand.

Furthermore, said a top official of one of the government's export-credit agencies, incentives such as easy loan terms for exporters will have to be rigorously reexamined.

In contrast to these official views, Finitalia, a Milan credit agency for members of the National Association of Manufacturers—Confindustria—says that export-incentive funds are available at relatively low interest rates of about 10 percent. Finitalia says the funds—no total was mentioned—could be provided by Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, which is private, and Banca Commerciale Italiana, which is state-owned.

In another area the Under Secretary of Agriculture, Emilio Salvatore, has accused the Treasury Ministry of blocking 60 billion lire (\$93 million) in farm-development funds, with the excuse that the injection of such funds at the moment would be inflationary.

Two Accord: Fall Two export promotion agreements seem to have fallen through in recent days, one with the Soviet Union involving 350 billion lire and another with Mexico valued at 150 billion lire.

The Soviet pact dates back to February, 1973, when Montedison and other companies arranged to sell 350 billion lire worth of chemicals and processing equipment to the Soviet Union.

The funds were to have been

Indian Wheat Imports To Surge This Year

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Total 1974 agricultural imports by India may amount to more than \$1 billion with the United States supplying about half, the Agriculture Department said today.

That would compare with U.S. farm-product purchases of \$331.1 million in 1973 and a 16-year low of \$97 million in 1972. Wheat and livestock feed grains make up the largest share of the recent increase.

was two-fold: That the rising costs of semifinished goods, and in some cases outright shortages, could fuel industrial inflation and could lead to layoffs, and that the continuing import of consumer goods was simply a waste of diminishing Italian cash resources.

For the first four months of the year, Italy's trade deficit was 2.7 trillion lire, almost three times the gap of \$20 billion lire in the same period in 1973.

Central Bank Governor Guido Carli's answer—higher taxes and tighter credit, coupled with monetary curbs—is expected to prove unpopular with the unions. They maintain that lower and middle-class salaried workers would be hurt more by the higher taxes, since higher-income groups have traditionally been more successful in evading taxes.

They argue that someone currently evading an 80 percent tax rate would not find it difficult to evade a 90 percent levy, while workers subjected to withholding taxes have no chance to dodge taxes.

Controls Feared

Big business, however, is unhappy about the prospect of monetary controls. Virtually all major concerns, state and private, have international finance and holding companies in Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Bermuda and other countries through which they channel funds to their overseas subsidiaries and partners.

In addition to resisting curbs on such activities, they fear retaliation by other countries.

An Arab banker in Rome said in an interview yesterday that the off-producing countries, Arab and non-Arab, absolutely refuse to invest in Italy because of fears about controls on repatriation of capital.

lent to Moscow through Istituto Centrale per il Credito e Medio Termine (Mediocredito Centrale), which acts as a conduit for government funds.

Montedison officials could not immediately be reached for comment.

Currency Float to Last Years, World Monetary Experts Say

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP-DJ).—Like it or not, the world will have partially floating exchange rates for major currencies for some years to come, several world monetary experts said today.

"Our general recommendation is that in the present situation floating rates are the only practical way of handling it," Finitalia's deputy governor, said at a meeting of the International Monetary Conference here.

Some countries, especially France, have argued for a return to a system of fixed exchange rates.

But Paul Volcker, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, said that as countries get control over their inflation and as fluctuations in currency values diminish, "it may not be a big step to a par value system."

Volcker also said at a news conference he thinks the dollar may be undervalued in world markets at present, but indicated that the United States has no plans to take steps to increase its value.

Earlier, Jeremy Morse, chairman of the deputies of the Committee of Twenty of the International Monetary Fund, which is developing proposals for a new monetary system, described the new system as one of the "managed floating" of currencies.

He said there will be guidelines to improve "the international consistency of countries' policies."

The Committee of Twenty will meet in Washington for three days beginning Wednesday to put the final touches on a broad outline for a monetary system.

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The extraordinary general meeting held on May 8, 1974 authorized the issue of convertible debentures and a corresponding increase in the amount of authorized capital to allow for future conversion.

At the meeting it was also decided that shareholders will have no preemptive rights to the debentures and shares to be issued on conversion.

Acting within the powers conferred by the shareholders at their general meeting, the board of directors has reached agreement with certain banks that have taken the commitment to place, privately only, the issue for a total amount of U.S. \$115 million, denomination of certificates \$1,000 and multiples, due 1984, 5% interest, convertible during the whole life of the issue at \$17.50 per share.

Shareholders desiring to subscribe to the issue should before June 15, 1974, so advise the company which will in turn inform the banks. As shareholders have no right to the issue, the banks will determine if, and to what extent, debentures might be allocated to them.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Pan Am, TWA Talks Collapse

Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines have announced the collapse of government-approved talks on consolidation of some or all their transatlantic services. The airlines, the nation's two largest international operators, had requested and obtained the Civil Aeronautics Board's permission to hold the talks to help offset skyrocketing fuel prices. The permission was needed because of anti-trust laws. Still pending before the board are requests by each carrier for subsidy payments to offset fuel costs and bills have been introduced in the House to provide payments to make up for fuel price increases. Chances that direct subsidy would come either from the board or from Congress are considered by most qualified observers to be very slim.

Burmah Oil Profits Up 50 Percent

Burmah Oil Ltd. profits so far this year are about 50 percent ahead of a year ago, according to unaudited results, chairman J.A. Lumsden told the annual meeting. But the rate of improvement, he warned, may not be maintained for the full first half. Mr. Lumsden said that profits for the second half are likely to exceed the first six months, although not to the same extent as last year. Net operating profit over the whole of 1973 rose \$22.5 million to £48.7 million.

Japan May Revamp Boeing Project

Japan may have to revamp its plans to develop and manufacture a new jet passenger plane in cooperation with Boeing Co. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says the project is very likely

to be switched over to an entirely new tripartite U.S.-Italian-Japanese project. The original plan for the development of a 150-180-seat jetliner with a short range of about 1,700 miles is now considered unworkable as the world market is mainly for medium-range larger capacity aircraft with a range of about 2,850 miles which is more economical on fuel.

Matsushita Cuts TV Production

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has been curtailing color television production operations by 10 to 15 percent since last month. Matsushita says this is due mainly to a slowdown in domestic sales stemming from the government's demand that management take measures to curb price spirals and credit pressure. Matsushita adds, however, that color TV sales began showing signs of recovering slowly earlier this month.

Alaska Line Capacity May Double

British Petroleum Ltd. says the partners in Alyaska Pipeline Service Co. the company which will build and operate the trans-Alaska pipeline, are considering doubling initial capacity of the line to 1.2 million barrels a day. To provide this capacity, it is currently estimated, will cost more than \$4 billion, BP says. The move to speed up the development of the pipeline's capacity stems from the U.S. energy shortage and the need to make the most economic use of the line, BP adds. As a result of the move, BP says it and its U.S. associate, Sohio, expect to increase their share in Alyaska to about 50 percent. At present Sohio holds 28 percent. Under the new arrangements, its stake is expected to rise to 24 percent while BP would take about a 16 percent share.

Seeks Approval of Federal Reserve

N.Y. Bank Group Plans to Aid Franklin

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., June 7 (Reuters).—A group of New York banks led by First National City has submitted in writing to government authorities a plan to aid the troubled Franklin Na-

tional Bank, according to banking sources here.

The sources could not disclose the exact details of the plan but said that to implement part of it would require clearance from the Justice Department.

The plan was submitted to the Federal Reserve Board. Fed chairman Arthur Burns attended the American Bankers' Association conference here this week and it is believed that he discussed the Franklin situation with senior New York bank officials.

Review of Operations

The banks involved in the plan are all members of the New York Clearinghouse Association, which last week was asked by Comptroller of the Currency James E. Smith to review the operations of Franklin with an eye toward recommending steps that might be taken to strengthen the bank's earning position.

In addition to Citibank, whose chairman, Walter Wriston, is president of the Clearinghouse Association, members of the association are Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Morgan Guaranty, Manufacturers Hanover, Bank of New York, National Bank of North America, Irving Trust, Bankers Trust, Marine Midland, U.S. Trust and Franklin.

The sources could not say whether all the members of the association subscribed to the proposal or whether it came from just a few of the leading banks.

Although the exact details of the plan were not available, other banking sources here said that it could involve either guarantees by the New York banks of financial support for Franklin or an offer to purchase some of Franklin's assets including some of its branch banks or a combination of both.

Another possibility involves the banks making a long-term loan to Franklin, but sources said that this is considered less likely unless the New York banks can get some kind of government guarantee for such a loan.

Other banking officials note that the fact that the banks feel they will have to get a clear letter from the Justice Department assuring them that they will not be charged with violating anti-trust laws implies that the plan involves some sort of purchase of Franklin's assets.

Franklin recently reported that it suffered foreign exchange losses during the first quarter that could approach \$50 million. As a result it will have to restate its first quarter's earnings, which were previously reported as \$582,000, or 2 cents a share, a sharp decline from the \$3.6 million Franklin earned in the first quarter of last year.

Jobless Rate Gains in U.S.

WASHINGTON, June 7 (Reuters).—The unemployment rate in May rose to 5.2 percent from 5 percent in April, the Labor Department reported today.

The jobless rate had been in the 5 to 5.2 percent range since January, after rising from last October's low of 4.6 percent—a function of the energy-related crunch in business.

Two-Year Upturn Seen by Wharton

PHILADELPHIA, June 7 (AP).—After a sharp decline the first three months of this year, the U.S. economy has begun a slow, modest resurgence that could last two years, economic forecasters said yesterday.

The forecasters at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania said the economy declined at a 6.3 percent rate for real output in the first quarter of 1974.

They said the economic upturn will be gradual, and that inflation and unemployment will remain high.

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N.Y. Stock Prices Rise On Citibank Rate Move

NEW YORK, June 7 (Reuters).—The reduction in the prime interest rate below 11 1/4 percent by a major bank sent jubilant investors rushing to buy stocks today at the fastest pace in nearly three months.

Popular market averages posted strong gains on the New York Stock Exchange although sporadic profit-taking trimmed part of the advance.

The cheering began at the opening bell, when First National City Bank, the nation's second-largest, announced it was reducing its prime rate.

Although there was no immediate follow-through by other major banks on Citibank's cut, they were expected to fall into line with the 11 1/4 percent prime by next week.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had been up more than 11 points at one time, finished with a net gain of 8.37 at 633.72.

The NYSE common stock index rose 0.43 to 43.61 late in the session, while more than 1,000 issues advanced against about only 375 in retreat.

Turnover swelled to 39.02 million shares from 13.36 million yesterday and was the heaviest since 19.77 million shares changed hands last March 14.

Among the strong features were Sperry Rand, up 1 3/8 to 42 3/8, Sears, Roebuck 1 1/8 to 52 7/8, Kerr-McGee 2 1/8 to 72 1/2, Williams 3 5/8 to 55 1/2, Union Pacific 2 1/2 to 75 1/2, and Du Pont 5 1/8 to 171 3/4.

Low-priced Lykes Youngstown gained 3/4 to 7 1/2. It said it will pay three of six quarterly dividends in arrears on preferred stocks.

However, Sony, the day's volume leader, fell 2 1/4 to 19 on about 635,000 shares, the bulk of which involved a block of 501,400 shares at 18 1/2.

NL Industries, also on the most active list, gained 1 1/2 to 14 on more than 254,000 shares, including a block of 200,000 shares crossed at 14.

Steele and Motors were narrowly mixed.

Texttron, meantime, dropped 1 5/8 to 16 1/2. Texas Instruments 4 to 98 7/8, and Walt Disney 1 1/2 to 49 1/2.

The jobless rate had been surprising economists in the past two months by stubbornly refusing to increase as the economy has slowed. So the increase this month was more in line with what had been anticipated.

The Labor Department noted specifically that the rate increase this month had come about because of a rise in joblessness among teenagers.

The teenage unemployment rate increased from 13.8 percent in April to 15.8 percent in May. Except for April, when the rate had dropped, the teenage jobless rate has held between 15 percent and 16 percent since January, the Labor Department said.

The civilian work force, a figure that has been watched closely in the past few months because it had been lower than expected, grew in May to 90.7 million. It had been 90.2 million in April and 90.5 million in March.

Getty Oil rose 3 1/2 to 114 1/2, Pullbury up 1 3/4 to 43 3/4, Halliburton 1 7/8 to 150 3/4, and Schlumberger 2 1/4 to 105.

Prices advanced in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 1.24 to 85.77, while advances led declines, 508 to 240.

Airwick Industries and Sambo's Restaurants added fractions, but Houston Oil & Minerals and SynTex surrendered fractions.

Citibank Cuts Prime Rate to 11.25 Percent

NEW YORK, June 7 (Reuters).—In a move that many dealers believe will have a profound near-term impact on bond and securities markets, First National City Bank announced today it will reduce its floating prime rate to 11 1/4 percent from 11 1/2 percent effective today.

The move was widely anticipated on Wall Street, especially after banking statistics for the latest statement week showed a stable \$209-million decline in business loans for the period.

Part of yesterday's stock market advance was attributed to anticipation of such a move, especially after two smaller banks lowered their rates during the day.

The \$209-million decline in business loans at New York banks was included in the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's weekly banking report.

The figures show that the average rate for 90-day dealer placed commercial paper, a major determinant in Citibank's rate calculation, rose during the latest statement week to 10.70 percent from 10.41 percent a week earlier.

However, the three-week moving average, which Citibank utilizes, declined to 10.67 percent, low enough to lead Citibank to cut its floating prime rate.

The figures also showed that commercial paper sales for the week ended May 29 fell \$1,076 billion, the first decline since the week ended May 1, when sales were off \$1,301 billion.

The figures also showed a \$70-million decline in outstanding certificates of deposit at New York reporting banks, but apparently the banks were not looking too aggressively to raise holdings as the Fed reported a drop in the average CD rate to 11.05 percent from 11.07 percent.

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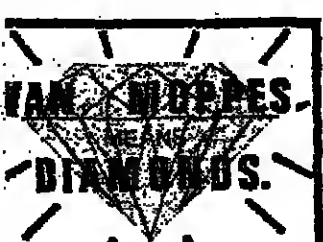
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Little Current Favored

2 Vying for Belmont Stakes

By Gerald Strine

By Belmont, N. Y., June 7 (UPI)—The entry box was full of surprises when the horses were drawn for tomorrow's running of the Belmont Stakes.

The 3-year-olds had been expected to compete in the final of the Triple Crown. These nine were entered: Little Current, the favorite; Camboade, winner of the Kentucky Derby; Rube the Great, the second-place finisher in the Kentucky Derby; Jolly John, Bold Fanny, Shady Character, Seafoam and Elm Run.

Three more names were in the box—Covered Portage, Acorn and El Espanola, all three being two-year-olds in the race. The winner of the Belmont Stakes will be crowned the Triple Crown winner. Rube the Great, both being trained by Pancho Martin. El Espanola will be saddled by Laz Barrera, as will Bold and Fanny.

Covered Portage is a Derby Dan stablemate to Little Current, the even-money favorite for the 1 1/2 miles.

The entry of Covered Portage was a distinct shock to the cognoscenti.

Help Needed?

"What's the matter?" trainer Lou Rondinello was asked. "Does this mean you think Little Current is going to need some help?"

The tall Derby Dan conditioner smiled slightly but said nothing. Rondinello had a right to be tired of talking about the situation. Earlier at the barn, he had agreed that Little Current deserved the role of favorite for his performance this season.

"This horse has fought the war in Florida, Kentucky, Maryland and now here," he said. "Any horse that can survive these battles, and still look rough and ready—well, you know you've got a racehorse."

John Galbreath's rugged son-of-

Sea-Bird out of a sister to the brilliant mare Banquet. Belle captured the Everglades Stakes at Hialeah this winter, finished close up in several rich stakes and was the favorite for the Kentucky Derby, then won the Preakness by seven lengths in fast-time without ever getting off the rail.

No. 2 is the post position from which the Derby and Preakness winners started this spring, so Rondinello was not upset when Little Current drew that post.

"Not that it matters much," he said. "Miguel (Rivera, the jockey) will have this horse far back, as usual."

Early Pace

Covered Portage may have been entered to help patrol the early pace, a critical factor to the outcome of any 12-furlong event.

It is likely, however, that Little Current's running mate will be scratched—unless one or two of the other speed horses should be withdrawn.

I was pleased to see Jolly John ship in from Delaware, Rondinello said. "He and Hudson County are the speed. They should help make Little Current's late charge more effective."

Pancho Martin undoubtedly was thinking much like Rondinello when he entered Acceptor. This is a top miler which, like Covered Portage, may be scratched if Jolly John and Hudson County go postward.

El Espanola also could come out if the speed stays in. Trainer Laz Barrera, however, said Bold and Fanny has a chance of winning if the pace is honest. El Espanola has been a standout runner in Puerto Rico, while merely a good horse in the United States.

Pace has been a critical factor in the 1974 Triple Crown races. The speed held up so well in the Derby that the speedy Hudson County could hang on for second place. But the early leaders, except for Jolly John (fourth), were not prominent at the finish of the Preakness.

The Belmont, billed as "the test of the champion," supposed to stress stamina and stamina. If so, Rondinello and Derby Dan owner, John Galbreath, are sitting pretty. Much of the opposition consists of milers trying a mile and a half, while Little Current has the pedigree of a genuine stayer.

Koch served for the match and took it. Koch is the No. 1 Brazilian player in the United States, behind Jimmy Connors, Stan Smith and Arthur Ashe.

Ashe had no problem with Jimmy Connors, beating him 6-2, 6-1.

"I didn't miss many shots," Ashe said. "But he doesn't hit hard, and it's just a case of outlasting him."

Following Gorman's second-round defeat and Stan Smith's loss in the first round, Ashe, Marty Riessen and Eddie Dibbs are the only American seeds left. Two seeded U.S. players, Davis Coppers and Erik Van Dillen and Harold Solomon, have also made it to the third round.

The third of the seeded American players to lose was Brian Gottfried. Only Parun of New Zealand rallied in the second set of his match with Gottfried and came back from 1-6, 3-5 to win, 1-6, 7-6, 6-4.

In the biggest upset yet in the women's competition, France's Nathalie Puchs defeated second-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain, 7-5, 6-4.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round
Arthur Ashe d. Tom Nijhuis, 6-2, 6-1; Guillermo Vilas d. Dick Gray, 6-4, 6-2; Patrick Connors d. Kjetil Johnsson, 6-3, 6-1; Althea Karpas d. Eric Delaney, 6-2, 6-1; Jean Ziegler d. Jean-Baptiste Chantreau, 6-3, 6-1; Erik Van Dillen d. Jan Plesch, 7-6, 7-5; Harold Solomon d. Paul Giamberini, 6-2, 6-1; George Goss d. Richard Fush, 6-3, 6-1; Barry Phillips-Moore d. Bill Brown, 6-2, 6-1; Ony Parun d. Brian Gottfried, 1-6, 3-5, 6-4; Pierre Barthes d. Jiri Stejskal, 6-2, 6-1; Jurgen Paschneider d. Jon Kramnik, 6-2, 7-6; Jean-Louis Royer d. Tamas Kallós, 7-6, 6-4; Ony Parun d. Jose Higueras d. Jean-Claude Bacchar, 6-2, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round
Marie Naudou d. Daryl Galka, 6-3, 6-1; Rachel Glickman d. Olympe Collin, 6-4, 6-2; Lita Stojanovic d. Elena Gili, 6-1, 7-5; Althea Karpas d. Althea Karpas, 6-3, 7-5; Judith Gohn d. Judith Gohn, 6-3, 6-1; Marie Neomantova d. Jacky Exier, 6-3, 6-1; Nathalie Puchs d. Virginia Wade, 7-5, 6-4.

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Gabrielsen Is British Amateur Golf Finalist

MURFIELD, Scotland, June 7 (UPI)—U.S. Walker Cup ace Jim Gabrielsen won two commanding victories of five and four on the wind-swept Murfield links today to move into the final of the British Amateur Golf Championship.

He meets Trevor Rome, the 1972 champion who defeated Scot Hugh Stuart by two holes.

In tomorrow's 36-hole deciding match.

Home beat Gabrielsen in their only previous meeting in the 1971 British Amateur Championship at Carnoustie.

After defeating Peter Davidson at the 14th hole in the morning, Gabrielsen, a 20-year-old insurance broker from Atlanta, Ga., crushed English teenager Martin Poxon, who had previously

Dodgers Sweep 3d in Row From Pirates

LOS ANGELES, June 7 (UPI)—Ron Cey had a two-run homer in the fourth inning and right-hander Andy Messersmith pitched a five-hitter last night as the Los Angeles Dodgers completed a three-game sweep with a 6-0 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Hitting their National League West lead in eight games over Cincinnati, the Dodgers took a 2-0 lead with two outs in the fourth against Pirate starter Ken Brea when Cey homered 400 feet into the left-field pavilion with Steve Garvey aboard. It was the Dodgers' third-batman eighth homer and his 44th and 45th RBIs of the season.

Messersmith struck out nine and walked one as he moved his record in 5-1 with his second shutout and sixth complete game of the year. It was the 11th shutout turned in by the Dodgers pitching staff this year.

Cubs 5, Padres 1
At San Diego, Don Kessinger

single in George Mitterwald from second base in the seventh inning to snap a 1-1 tie and then singled home another run in the ninth to touch off a three-run inning as Chicago beat the Padres 5-1.

Left-hander Ken Frailing, who pitched the first eight innings, collected the victory, his fourth against live losses. Randy Jones, 3-10, was the loser.

Astros 4, Expos 0
At Houston, Larry Dierker hurled his first shutout since July 4, 1972, and Lee May hit two home runs to lead the Astros to a 4-0 victory over Montreal.

Dierker, 3-3, allowed three hits, two by Willie Davis, who had a single and a double. Ron Hunt had an infield single in the third inning.

Yankees 5, White Sox 1
In the American League, at Chicago, Gene Michael singled in two runs in the fourth inning, and George Medich scattered 10 hits in gaining his seventh victory as New York beat the White Sox 5-1, in a game twice delayed by rain.

Medich, who walked three and struck out two, shut out the White Sox until the ninth, when Ken Henderson hit his seventh homer.

Rangers 6, Indians 2
At Cleveland, Alex Johnson had four hits and drove in four runs and Jackie Brown scattered seven hits to spare Texas to a 6-2 victory over the Indians.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
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Boston	26	20	.569	1 1/2
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Baltimore	25	20	.558	2 1/2
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Cleveland	25	21	.541	3 1/2
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New York	24	22	.522	4 1/2
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Detroit	24	27	.471	4 1/2
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Oakland	21	32	.396	—
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Texas	21	25	.452	4 1/2
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Kansas City	20	26	.431	4 1/2
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Chicago	20	26	.431	4 1/2
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Minnesota	20	26	.431	4 1/2
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Seattle	19	27	.410	5 1/2
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California	18	31	.367	—
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Los Angeles	18	31	.367	—
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San Diego	18	31	.367	—
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Philadelphia	18	31	.367	—
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Seattle	18	31	.367	—
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California	18	31	.367	—
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Los Angeles	18	31	.367	—
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San Diego	18	31	.367	—
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Philadelphia	18	31	.367	—
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St. Louis	18	31	.367	—
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Montreal	18	31	.367	—
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Kansas City	18	31	.367	—
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Chicago	18	31	.367	—
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Minnesota	18	31	.36
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DECEMBER Settling a Libel Suit

PEOPLE: *Settling a Libel Suit With a Custard Pie*

"I've had clients who have gotten more money out of a settlement, but not more satisfaction," declared attorney Arthur McGarry of Seattle, as a reporter for the University of Washington Daily mopped custard pie off his face. "If only all libel suits could be so easily settled," said McGarry.

His client was Diane Chesap, a 1970 UW graduate. The issue: her biography, then and when being written, was still so full of inaccuracies that it was being presented with a debunking award. This photo was used to illustrate a recent column by John Snell poking fun at beauty contests, Mrs. Chesap, now a high school teacher in Snohomish, Wash., said through her attorney that the article was libelous, slanderous and made her the subject of ridicule among her students. Snell threatened a \$1,000 libel suit unless the Daily agreed to turn over the responsible person to be hit with a custard pie. So on Wednesday afternoon, Snell, McGarry and Mrs. Chesap held a brief ceremony outside the communications building. Snell was wearing a bathing suit, flippers and a T-shirt emblazoned with the words "I'm Not a Team." "It makes her feel better," said Snell. "It's cool."

MARRIED: Singer **Sly Stone**, 29, of Los Angeles and the **Famous Stone**, and **Kate Silver**, before 21,000 fans Wednesday night in Madison Square Garden, New York. The couple has a 9-month-old son, **Sylvester**. After **Bishop R. E. Steward**, from the first jurisdiction of the Churches of God and Christ, pronounced them "man and wife," **Steward** and **Steward** were pronounced "man and wife."

and the Family Stane went on with a scheduled concert. The group's 11th sold-out performance in the Garden. AWARDED: UNESCO's 1978 International Fair Trophy to British footballer Bobby Charlton for the British cycling team of Ian Ballman, Willie Moore, Mick Bennett and Rick Evans. The ceremony took place in Paris Friday with UNESCO director-general René Maheu making the presentations. The British cyclists were described as an example of "fair play, modesty and sporting spirit." The British cyclists got theirs for their actions during the finals of the world cycling championships in San Sebastian, Spain, last year. They refused to accept first place because West German team leader

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